"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The probabilities to-day for this city and vicinity are rain, cooler, southeasterly winds, becoming northerly.

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VOL. XLVII...NO. 14,417. NEW YORK. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2. 1897.—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market featureless.

Cash wheat, No 2 red, 103¾; cash corn, 32¾, cash cotton, 6

FOREIGN.—A detachment of French troops in the Congo district of Africa has been surprised by the enemy, having many men killed or wounded. The exports of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States were $60,000 for the last quarter, as compared with $150,000 for the same period in 1896. The proposition to cut the wages of operatives in the North of England cotton mills 5 per cent is to be submitted to arbitration. Diamonds worth $75,000 were stolen from the store of the Diamond Merchants' Alliance, in London, between Saturday and Monday morning. Gen. von Bülow, brother of Baron von Bülow, the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is dead. Twenty-nine persons were injured by a railway collision near Leipsic, Germany. Six of the number may die. A British syndicate has obtained control of the trade of the Soudan by paying an annuity to the British Government.—Page 5.

Page 1.

At the Union Pacific foreclosure sale in Omaha yesterday the road was purchased by the Reorganization Committee for $57,564,932.76, no other bid being presented.

George A. Dennison, in a letter to John Brooks Leavitt, says that Cashier Banta of the New York Life Insurance Company also told him that Thomas C. Platt had obtained money from that corporation for political purposes.

The German-American Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, at a mass meeting in Cooper Union last night pledged its loyalty to Henry George, Jr. The hall was crowded and there was intense enthusiasm. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease compared the dead leader to the Savior of mankind, and Father Ducey declared that the cause for which he died was the cause of mankind. Charles W. Dayton, Jerome O'Neill, W. H. Russell, Joseph Zeisler, and others spoke in eulogy of Mr. George.

Page 2.

Charles W. Dayton attacked the Citizens' Union in a speech in the Atalanta Casino, charging it with having insulted the memory of Henry George.

Prof. Felix Adler, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Richard Watson Gilder, and others addressed a large crowd of Hebrews in Apollo Hall. The audience cheered lustily for Seth Low.

Chairman Quigg said last night that the Republican City Committee believes that Low will draw more Democratic than Republican votes, and that the George vote will remain intact, and will go to Henry George's son. The prediction of Tracy's election is repeated.

The Citizens' Union campaign in the downtown dry goods district closed yesterday with an enthusiastic meeting at 196 Church Street, at which Mayor Strong, Carl Schurz, Charles S. Fairchild, W. B. Fuller, and Joseph Larocque spoke. Two converts from the Tracy ranks announced themselves.

Chief McCullagh yesterday gave stringent orders to the Police Captains to have every voting place in the city guarded, to have reserves in readiness for any emergency, and to prevent all obstructions to voting and all illegal voting throughout the city. He said, however, that he believed the election would take place in a quiet and orderly manner.

Page 3.

John C. Sheehan issued a statement yesterday in behalf of Tammany Hall declaring that the election of the Democratic ticket was assured.

Van Wyck was the favorite in the betting at 2½ and 3 to 1 to win. The odds that Low will beat Tracy were 2 and 3 to 1, and that Tracy will win were 1 to 10 and 15. Betting was brisk on the down-town Exchanges during the day and at the Hotel Metropole in the evening.

The Citizens' Union issued an official estimate yesterday of the election probabilities and predicted the success of its ticket by "a safe plurality." A statement relating to Republican deals with Tammany and adducing some evidence in that connection was also issued.

Final addresses to the voters were issued yesterday by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the George Democracy and by Jerome O'Neill and Father Ducey and others. Many telegrams of condolence on the death of Mr. George, several of them from Europe, were received at the George headquarters.

The new Astor hotel, the Astoria, which adjoins the Waldorf and with it will form one hotel, known as the Waldorf-Astoria, was opened last night with a notable reception, and several entertainments given in the cause of charity. The attendance was large at night, Vice President Hobart and Gov. Griggs being among the guests. There were an attractive "fairy spectacle" of character dances, a children's dance, a concert in the Astor Gallery, and the performance of an act from "Rosemary," with John Drew and Isabel Irving in the cast, in the grand ballroom.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, who has favored Tracy heretofore, said yesterday that he was satisfied that a large part of the so-called George vote would be cast for Low, and that if this proves to be so Low ought to receive at least 75,000 votes in Kings County. The Citizens' Committee of Brooklyn predicts a sweeping majority in Kings for Low. The Chairman of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee declared that the Democratic ticket would receive in Brooklyn a plurality of 15,000 votes.

Page 4.

A convention intended to stop pelagic sealing is to be ratified between the United States, Russia, and Japan in a few days.

The golf tourney at Knollwood was finished in the rain, but the games were close and the scores low. Travis won a gold medal.

The winners at Morris Park were Fetiche, Lobengula, Tappan, J. A. Grey, and Ben Ronald. Sly Fox and Flax Spinner ran a dead heat.

Herman Scherer, a clerk in Mount Vernon was fined for defrauding his employer for his sweetheart's benefit. The girl paid the fine for him.

Page 5.

Five horses belonging to Charles S. Bates were suffocated in a car at Sixtieth Street on the New York Central Railroad. A lamp exploded in the car, filling it with smoke and flame.

It is reported in Managua that the Greater Republic of Central America has refused to agree with the arguments put forward by Secretary Sherman in support of the appointment of Capt. W. L. Merry of San Francisco as Minister of the United States to Nicaragua.

Page 7.

The question as to whether a man can be compelled to support his stepchildren was raised in the Chancery Court in Jersey City yesterday. Vice Chancellor Stevens reserved decision.

The competition for the New York Public Library designs has been closed. The jury will now select three plans and forward them to the Trustees, who will make the final selection.

Page 9.

Sorosis discussed the subject: "How Can Modern Science Be Applied to Lessen the Mental and Physical Strain of Every-Day Life?"

Capt. Ida May Hamburger and Ensign William Wallace MacLaren of the Salvation Army were married at the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Brooklyn.

The breach between Oscar Hammerstein and Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., representing Anna Held, is widening. Hammerstein has brought suit for $7,500 damages for breach of contract, and other suits are threatened.

Page 11.

Taylor's Hotel, in Jersey City, has been sold for $150,000, and it will be torn down to make way for an office building.

Page 16.

In the absence of Commissioner Parker, the Police Board promoted fourteen Roundsmen to the rank of Sergeant, filling all the vacancies.

Louis Catterbury, the contractor for the Jerome Park reservoir, was kicked by a horse and his skull was fractured. He is not expected to live.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, on East Eighty-eighth Street, Bishop Potter officiated and made an address.

Henry George's body was laid in a grave in Greenwood Cemetery, after simple and impressive ceremonies at the George home, in Fort Hamilton. Dr. McGlynn made a touching address of eulogy.

The Builders' League is indignant because they claim that Corporation Counsel Scott has opposed their action in the case of Michael Tully, a Building Inspector, who, they say, was illegally appointed. The league has attempted to stop the payment of Tully's salary.

The Appraisers decided the case of the American Sugar Refining Company partly for and partly against the importers. Another decision was against the appeal of the North American Commercial Company, and coal which had been jettisoned from a bark which ran aground within Dutch Harbor, Alaska, was assessed.

The trial of Fritz Meyer, or Steiger, who killed Policeman Frederick Smith, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Fursman. Two jurors were obtained. At the same time Coroner Hoeber held an inquest in the case, though the District Attorney's office refused to relinquish its custody of the prisoner.

The annual meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New York was held yesterday afternoon, at which the officers were re-elected. The Rev. Ferdinand Schenck and W. Wheeler Smith were chosen members of the Council. Chancellor MacCracken presented a summary of the Treasurer's report, which was looked upon as most satisfactory.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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UNKNOWN BARK ASHORE.

Tugs Unable to Reach a Stranded Vessel on Wolf Island, Ga.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Nov. 1.—An unknown bark went ashore on Wolf Island shoals last night. There is such a heavy sea running that tugs cannot reach her. The locality is the same on which the brig Dillon went ashore while in tow of the Government tug Nina some days ago.

NEGRO PLAYS WITH A RATTLER.

Allen Murphy, a "Hoodoo," Killed by a Snake in Georgia.

BAINBRIDGE, Ga., Nov. 1.—Allen Murphy, a negro farmhand employed nine miles from here, was returning from his work yesterday when he encountered a huge rattlesnake in the road. The negro had previously claimed to be a "hoodoo" and immune from snake bite, and, picking up the reptile wound it in folds around his throat and body.

His hand slipped from the snake's throat and instantly the poisonous fangs were buried in his breast. He lingered that night in terrible agony, his body swollen to horrible proportions, and died in the morning.

NEW POST OFFICE DEVICE.

Clerk Grimes of Chicago Invents a Machine for Opening Packages.

CHICAGO Nov. 1.—Postmaster Gordon's offer of promotion to Post Office employes who bring about improvements in the service has borne fruit in the invention by a young clerk of a device which saves much time and expense in opening packages in a Post Office.

Great quantities of mail reach the Post Office tied up in packages by twine. Clerks have had to be supplied with special knives for cutting the twine, and one man has been kept busy keeping the knives in order. John J. Grimes, a clerk who receives but $400 a year salary, has invented an opening machine which permits of instant cutting of the twine without injuring the papers and envelopes.

EX-CONVICT FINDS TREASURE.

It Was Buried in a Wisconsin Town by a Chicago Thief.

JUNEAU, Wis., Nov. 1.—Just before he was released from the State's prison at Waupun, Samuel D. Roby of the town of Elba, near here, won the confidence of a fellow-convict. The convict confessed that he was one of a gang of Chicago thieves, who, being unable to dispose of the booty in Chicago, took it to Elba and buried it on a farm.

Following the convict's descriptions, Roby has been digging on the farm in question, and already has recovered nineteen gold watches and a number of rings and diamond pins, the whole being valued at between $2,000 and $5,000. Roby says the best of the booty is yet to be found. He will turn over the property to the owners upon proper identification.

The prisoner who disclosed the information is W. T. J. Blacerby, and he is serving a four-year sentence for a burglary committed in the town of Elba.

SQUAW IMMOLATES HERSELF.

Comanche Indian Burned to Death on a Pile of Fagots.

WICHITA Kan., Nov. 1.—A courier, just arrived from the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation, brings news of the horrifying self-destruction of Mamsookawam, an aged squaw, who, following out the traditions of her tribe, dressed herself in her richest apparel, and, throwing herself across the fire in the centre of her tepee, slowly burned in two.

This is said to be the way that Comanche Indians who believe they have outlived their usefulness have from the remotest times sought release from life's cares. The aged squaw gathered together her children and grandchildren and told them that she had decided upon death by fire and they assisted her in the preparations. She blessed them all, then placing fresh fagots on the fire, threw herself upon it and without a moan allowed the flames to consume her.

Those present began to chant a death song. The tent caught fire and burned up. Quanah Parker, Head Chief of the Comanches, was notified two days later by a traveler who passed that way and found the charred body of the old squaw in the sun. He caused it to be given decent burial, and was so incensed against the children for allowing the outrage that he forbade them taking possession of the property.

CHICAGO'S HORSE SHOW OPENS.

Ten Thousand Persons View the Society People and Equines.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—Ten thousand members of Chicago's best people assembled at the Coliseum to-night to attend the opening of the first great horse show in the city's history. Other shows bearing the same title have been held in years gone by, but from a social standpoint they were little less than country fairs.

John A Logan was placed in charge of this year's affair some two months ago, with instructions to make it a huge social success. That he has done. Everybody who is anybody in the social set was present to-night, all dressed in their very best. Of course there was not much horse about the evening performance—too many fashionable people were there to look at. During the afternoon, however, when splendid horses were brought into the ring to contest for prizes the spectators really forgot themselves enough to look into the arena.

Several good trotters were shown, some roadsters and hackneys, a few French and German coach horses, quite a number of saddle horses, and a swarm of Shetland ponies. Never has such a fine aggregation of horseflesh been shown together in the West.

A Debt the Next Mayor Will Owe.

The Mayor-elect of Greater New York will be indebted to Heide's Licorice Pastilles for the excellent service rendered by the Campaign Speakers. Use of these kept their voices clear and distinct.

Speakers and Singers use them and find them indispensable. Five cents a package at Druggists and Confectioners.—Adv.

THE UNION PACIFIC SOLD

Purchased by the Reorganization Committee at Its Own Price of $57,564,932.76.

NO OTHER BIDDERS PRESENT

Another Sale to be Held at Omaha To-day Under the Foreclosure of the Trust Deed Securing the Construction Bonds.

OMAHA, Nov. 1.—The Union Pacific Railroad, including the buildings and the property used in the operation of the system, was sold this morning to the Reorganization Committee for the sum of $53,528,532.76. This amount does not include the Sinking Fund, in the hands of the Government, and, taking this to be $4,036,400, the amount stated in the decree for the sale of the road, the total paid for the property was $57,564,932.76. There were no other bidders, and the road went to the Reorganization Committee without any opposition.

The sale was advertised to take place in front of the Union Pacific freight house, at the junction of Ninth and Jones Streets, at 11 o'clock, and it was just one minute after that time when Master in Chancery Cornish, who was to act as auctioneer, took his place on the low stone step in front of the Ninth Street entrance to begin the sale. There were about 500 persons present, among whom were Receivers John W. Doane and E. Ellery Anderson, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald of the Reorganization Committee, Winslow S. Pierce, attorney for the Reorganization Committee; Alexander Miller of Boston, Secretary and Assistant Controller of the company; John Sheridan of Maryland, a Government Director of the road; General Solicitor Kelly, Gen. Cowin, the Government representative; Jacob H. Schiff of New York, Marvin Hughitt of Chicago, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, and Lawrance Greer.

Preliminaries of the Sale.

Mr. Cornish in opening the sale said: "Gentlemen, I am here to sell certain railroad properties in pursuance of a decree of the United States Circuit Court. I will now read the description of the property to be sold, and when I have finished the reading I will be prepared to receive bids."

He then unfolded the notice of the sale, which was very long, filling about four columns of agate type. Close to his left hand stood Lawrence Greer with a copy of the notice in his hand, and he followed the reading of the Master in Chancery very closely. He was the only member of the Reorganization Committee or those connected with it who watched the proceedings from first to last. The reading of the notice occupied forty minutes, and when it was evident that Mr. Cornish was well through the last column, Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, who was to make the bids, pushed through the door and stood close to the side of the reader.

As he finished reading, Mr. Cornish drew forth a small typewritten document, and without announcing its nature, began to read. It was a protest from Managing Receiver Trumbull of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf road against the sale with the other Union Pacific properties, of the Cheyenne and Northern road, which line is claimed by both the Denver and Gulf and the Union Pacific.

Gen. Fitzgerald's Bids Accepted.

After reading this notice, Mr. Cornish said: "Now I am ready to receive bids for the property of the description I have just read."

There was a moment's silence, and then Gen. Fitzgerald said: "I bid $39,883,281.87 in the name of Louis Fitzgerald and A. W. Kreck, purchasing Trustees."

There was another pause, and Mr. Cornish said: "Are there any more bids?"

There were none, and the Master said: "I will now receive bids for the sale of the bonds of the description which I have read."

Gen. Fitzgerald replied: "I bid in behalf of Louis Fitzgerald and A. W. Kreck, purchasing Trustees, the sum of $13,645,250.89."

As Mr. Cornish asked: "Are there any more bids?" a voice from the crowd called loudly: "Wait a moment, Mr. Cornish; what are the amounts of those bids? I cannot hear them," and Gen. John C. Cowin, the Government Attorney, pushed his way through the crowd. He had been standing about ten feet from Mr. Cornish, and had been unable to hear the announcement of the bids. He was shown the amounts of the bids on a memorandum held by Gen. Fitzgerald, and made a note of them. He then turned away, and Mr. Cornish again asked, "Are there any more bids?"

There was no reply, and the Master continued: "As there are no more bids, I declare the property of which I have just read the description sold to Louis Fitzgerald and Alvin W. Kreck, purchasing Trustees, they having made the highest bid and the only bid."

Future of the Property.

Under the terms of the sale, the purchasers have ninety days in which to pay over the full amount of the purchase money, and that part of the transaction will be carried out in New York. The Government has now the sinking fund of the road, and the amount of the guarantee check put up by the Reorganization Committee, which is about 10 per cent. of the full purchase price of the road.

The members of the committee had nothing to say after the sale was over. Attorney Pierce said it was possible that the committee might have a statement to issue later on. It is probable that the road will be left for the time being in the hands of the present receivers. The future head of the road will be S. H. H. Clark, the former President, if his health will permit him to take the position. He had been expected at the sale to-day, but was confined to his home in St. Louis by illness.

The sale to-day was under the mortgage held on the property by the United States Government. To-morrow at the same hour and place, another sale will be held under the foreclosure of the trust deed securing the construction bonds, which constitute the first lien on the road.

What the Government Receives.

The full amount accruing to the United States from the sale cannot be given exactly, but is estimated to be $58,065,748.40. It was impossible to determine the exact amount at the time of the sale, for the reason that the monthly statement made by the Secretary of the Treasury to the management of the Union Pacific on the first of every month was not available to-day, and it was found necessary to estimate some items, although it is admitted by both sides that the estimates are approximately correct.

The amount due to the Government is as follows: Principal of debt, $27,236,512; interest paid by the Government up to Sept. 30, 1897, $30,830,866.37; interest accrued by Sept. 30 and still unpaid, $286,147.68; interest accrued in October, $95,382.56; total due the Government, $58,448,928.45.

Against this are the following credits: Cash and bonds in sinking fund, $18,182,466.63; estimated credits for the quarter ending Sept. 30 and for the month of October, including Government earnings and the interest on bonds in the sinking fund, $384,180.21; total credit $18,565,640.74.

The total debt of the railroad to the Government is estimated at $58,448,928.61, and the total credit of the railroad with the Government at $18,565,646.74.

Electricity on the Dry Dock Road.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The Railroad Commissioners have granted the application of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company of New York City for permission to change its motive power to the underground system of electricity.

The magnificent new "Lake Shore Limited" trains between New York and Chicago, via New York Central and Lake Shore Railways, will be placed in service to-morrow; see time table. Finest and most luxurious trains yet built.—Adv.

CHICAGO BURGLAR BATHES.

The Intruder Chloroforms a Boarder and Takes Away His Clothes.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A bold burglar, with a desire for all the comforts of home, leisurely ransacked the home of Mrs. J. Martin at 2,238 Michigan Avenue, chloroformed Thomas Dashiel, a boarder, took a bath, arrayed himself in his victim's clothing, and then departed, leaving his cast-off garments behind.

GOLD FROM COOK'S INLET.

Schooner Brings Sixteen Passengers, with $46,000, to Port Townsend.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Nov. 1.—The schooner Norman Sundee, operated by the Copper River Trading and Transportation Company of this place, arrived this morning from Cook's Inlet.

She brought down sixteen passengers, who have a total of $46,000 in gold dust taken from the placer mines of Cook's Inlet.

WILLIAM H. KING'S ESTATE.

Last Chance of Mrs. Ross to Oppose Its Distribution.

NEWPORT, Nov. 1.—Probate Judge Baker received a petition for an order for the distribution of a million dollars of the estate of the late William H. King, who died in Butler Hospital, and for the possession of whose estate Mrs. E. A. Webster Ross presented a claim. The hearing of the petition was postponed three weeks, according to law.

It is believed that Mrs. Ross will interpose an objection to the granting of the order as a final effort to secure the property.

MRS. HOWLAND'S PORTRAITS.

Artist Pennington Sues Her Husband for Painting Them.

NEWPORT, Nov. 1.—Samuel S. Howland, who married a daughter of the late August Belmont, has been sued here by Harper Pennington, the artist. The latter asks for $1,500 and claims that the defendant owes him for two pastel portraits of Mrs. Howland painted in 1894.

The case is exciting considerable interest in society. It went over to-day till Wednesday, when Col. Sheffield, Mr. Howland's counsel, will fight for a continuance. Why Mr. Pennington's bill has not been paid is not disclosed. Mr. Howland denies the debt.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY.

Incorporated at Albany with a Capital Stock of $23,000,000.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—A certificate of incorporation of the New Ameterdam Gas Company of New York City was filed with the Secretary of State to-day.

The company is incorporated with a capital stock of $23,000,000, of which $10,000,000 is preferred stock and $13,000,000 common stock.

The company will carry on its operations in New York City and County, and in addition to manufacturing and supplying gas for lighting purposes, intends to manufacture and supply electricity for lighting, heating, and power.

Its Directors are Edward M. F. Miller, James Tolfree, F. L. Eldridge, Sherman Flint, Frederick P. Voorhees, and Matthew T. Johnson of New York City, John B. Summerfield of Brooklyn and Noel Gale of Clifton, S. I.

PRINCETON INN'S LICENSE.

Trouble Between Church and University Nearing a Crisis.

PRINCETON, Nov. 1.—The discussion over the Princeton Inn, the consequent condemnation of Princeton University and several of its professors by various Presbyteries and Synods throughout the country, and the action taken by the Rev. C. H. Shields in announcing that he would sever his connection with the Presbyterian Church have caused a breach between the university and the Church, which is now believed to be rapidly approaching an open rupture.

On Thursday, Nov. 11, the New Brunswick Synod of the Presbyterian Church will convene in the First Church here. A resolution will be introduced condemning Prof. Shields for signing the petition for a liquor license for the Princeton Inn, which will be followed by Prof. Shields's resignation as a minister of the Church. President Patton, who will be present, is then expected to speak in defense of Prof. Shields, and the gauntlet may be thrown to the Church by the university.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DENOUNCED.

Rev. William Swenson Creates a Sensation in a Chicago Meeting.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Rev. William Swenson created a sensation at the Methodist ministers' meeting to-day by severely criticizing Sunday schools. "Many a time," he said, "instead of teaching the lesson, the Sunday school teacher amuses her pupils by telling what a nice time she had at the theatre the night before."

"In a large number of Sunday schools," he said, early in his address, "more than one-half the teachers are unconverted men and women."

Sunday school picnics and entertainments then came in for denunciation as well as all other affairs of a frivolous and social nature. He declared that the Sunday school had become more of a social organization than a school of religious thought. "Oftentimes," he said, "the Sunday school teacher is chosen more on account of social standing than loyalty to Christ and the Church. This accounts for the astounding irreverence which characterizes the Protestant youth."

MARSHAL BLANCO'S ORDERS.

He Assigns His Generals to the Different Commands in Cuba.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—To-day Marshal Blanco announced the respective assignments of the Generals who accompanied him on the Alfonso XIII. Gen. Gonzalez Parrado will be second in command, and Vice Capt. Gen. Bernal will command at Pinar del Rio, Gen. Salcedo at Sancti Spiritus, Gen. Aguirre at Santa Clara, and Gen. Luque at Holguin. Gen. Valderama will take command of the brigade in the northern part of Havana Province, and Gen. Ceballos of the southern brigade.

Seven hundred reinforcements arrived today from Spain. On Wednesday of next week Gens. Bazan, Obregan, and Ores, with Señor Gamundi, former Secretary of the General Government, will sail for Spain.

CASE OF THE COMPETITOR.

Spanish Authorities Consider a Revisal of the Former Judgment.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor Gullon; the Minister for the Colonies, Señor Moret, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, are now engaged in considering the question of a revival of the judgment pronounced against the crew of the American schooner Competitor, captured in Cuban waters in April, 1896.

They have agreed on a report on the subject, which is to be submitted for approval at the next Cabinet meeting.

Regional Governor of Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 1.—Señor J. E. Bruzon, a distinguished lawyer of this city and a member of the Central Committee of the Autonomist Party, has been appointed Regional Governor of the Province of Havana.

Rockwood's Artistic Cabinet Photographs, $6.00 per dozen. Ground Floor, 1,440 Broadway.—Adv.

WARM WORDS FOR GEORGE

A Great Assembly at Cooper Union Pledges Its Loyalty to the Dead Leader's Son.

MRS. LEASE AND DUCEY SPEAK

German-American Jeffersonian Democracy Display Ardent Enthusiasm—The Judas Iscariots of To-day and a Modern Saviour—Eulogies of the Elder George.

Cooper Union was crowded last night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the German-American Democracy of Thomas Jefferson, with an audience brimful of enthusiasm. It sat for three hours listening to speakers in English, German, and German-American, and applauding vehemently at every opportunity. It cheered the tributes paid to the dead Henry George and pledged itself to support his son, and it went wild with enthusiasm when Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease likened the dead leader to the Saviour of mankind. Father Ducey and John S. Crosby were applauded again and again, and even after the meeting was declared adjourned, when Charles W. Dayton had spoken, the audience demanded a few words from Charles Frederic Adams.

All around the hall were hung prints of Henry George, with deep borders of black, and on the wall at the back of the speakers' platform was a large placard with this inscription: "What monument to our hero so grand as the election of his son?" That inscription was the text of every speaker. Many tributes were paid to the excellent qualities and administrative abilities of Henry George, Jr., but the consideration of these, it was admitted, was subsidiary to the necessity of a large vote for him, to show to the world at large that the cause of his father was still living.

Martin Dannenmeyer called the meeting to order and introduced George Strassner, until lately one of Sheriff Tamsen's staff, as "perhaps the most prominent German-American in the Greater New York." The audience cheered Mr. Strassner when he walked to the front of the platform and again when he compared the condition of the poor of New York with the condition of the revolutionists in Cuba, fighting for their freedom, and the death of Gen. Maceo, fighting for liberty from Spanish misrule, with the death of Henry George, fighting for principle and liberty from the thralldom of the bosses.

An English-Speaking Audience.

It was evident while Mr. Strassner was speaking that a very small minority of the audience understood German. It was not a German-speaking crowd. It was a naturalized English and Irish and American crowd, the very heart and soul of the George movement. Here and there was a little group of men and women who understood what the speaker was saying, but to the great majority he might have been talking Greek.

Jerome O'Neill, the candidate for President of the Council, followed Mr. Strassner. He said it was no time for talking, all possible arguments had been presented, and the issue was left with the workingman. He declared that although the body of Henry George was dead, his spirit still lived, and the standard he had dropped at the call of the Great Commander had been raised aloft again by "the worthy son of a noble sire." The people, to show their love for the man who had died for them, should continue the fight until they had abolished the poverty he hated.

"Remember," he said in conclusion, "to-morrow, no matter what landlords may say to you, labor is king. If we are defeated you have done it. If you are true to yourselves we shall not be defeated."

Welcome to Mrs. Lease.

Just as Mr. O'Neill closed his address Father Ducey crossed the platform and took a seat in front. He received a rousing welcome, and as Mr. Strassner got up to introduce John S. Crosby, he was interrupted by cries of "Father Ducey! Father Ducey!" When silence was restored the Chairman said Mr. Crosby had to attend another meeting, and that Father Ducey would speak later.

Welcome to Mrs. Lease.

Mr. Crosby soon interested his audience, and although he was disturbed by the entrance of Mrs. Lease, the disturbance soon ceased, and when he had finished speaking the audience recalled him and gave him three rousing cheers. The honors of the evening were about equally divided between Father Ducey and Mrs. Lease.

Father Ducey's address evoked the more continuous applause, but Mrs. Lease was the better received. Joseph Zeisler and J. S. Lonergan, who spoke before she was introduced, had considerable difficulty at times in obtaining a hearing. The audience wanted Mrs. Lease. The Chairman introduced her as soon as Mr. Lonergan's speech was over.

John W. Hutchinson, the abolitionist singer, was then introduced. The audience joined in the chorus as he sang, to the tune of "John Brown's Body," the "Henry George Hymn."

Joseph Zeisler made a long address in German, in which he denounced corporations and capitalists. He said that to vote for Seth Low would not advance the movement for which Mr. George had given his life, and declared that Mr. Low was by nature an aristocrat, and it was only when the exigencies of election demanded it that he was pleased to shake a workingman's hand.

Mr. Strassner was about to introduce one of the long list of speakers he had previously announced, but the crowd insisted upon hearing Father Ducey.

He said he had not intended to speak, but he felt the spirit of Henry George urging him, and he could not resist the pressure. He felt that on the eve of battle it was proper for him to bid them remember that the son is not upholding his father's banner, but is upholding the banner his father upheld—the banner of the equal rights of the people. In a eulogy of the dead leader Father Ducey said: "Eleven years ago, when he spoke from this platform they called him a Socialist, an Anarchist. To-day they say his was the greatest intellect of the nineteenth century.

"It costs nothing to stand in the army of triumph, but it costs something, it costs sacrifice, to stand in the army of principle.

"This campaign is not a campaign of abuse. It is one based upon your rights—your God-given rights as men. We are tired, even of men of my own cloth, talking of Judas Iscariot, of the first century, when there are now worse Judas Iscariots who give us our laws to-day. It costs nothing to strike at a man who committed suicide 1,900 years ago, but it costs something to strike against those who ought to commit suicide now. I have always said I somehow admired Judas Iscariot, because he committed suicide when he violated his conscience. If men who violate their conscience in these days would only commit suicide, society would be the better for it."

Father Ducey referred to the visit of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago and said: "Surely the hell of New York is bad enough, without joining forces to the hell of Chicago." Later, alluding to the formation and objects of the Municipal League, he spoke of Mr. Grace and of "Great Scott! the man who, I pray to God, will be defeated for the Supreme Court bench and leave the country for a time, and then come back and try and rehabilitate himself."

A Letter from Bryan.

Despite the cries of "Lease, Lease," when Father Ducey left the platform the Chairman introduced William Hepburn Russell.

Mr. Russell was unable to make himself heard until some one in the audience called for "Three cheers for the man who defied Dick Croker." The cheers were given, and Mr. Hepburn read a letter from William J. Bryan dated Oct. 23, as follows:

"If we were right during the campaign we are still right, and our cause will be vindicated. When the people come to study the issue during the next few days, as I hope they will, I feel confident of their victory."

A resolution pledging the meeting to support Henry George, Jr., as loyally as they would have supported his father was adopted, and then after T. S. Lonergan had spoken, Mrs. Lease was presented. For more than two minutes the crowd cheered its welcome. She was introduced as "one of the most distinguished women of this republic."

After a long eulogy of Henry George, in which she said as "Christ died spiritually for man, so Henry George died physically for him," she referred to the teachings of Mr. George as the teachings of a Christ to save mankind from poverty and oppression.

Charles W. Dayton was the last speaker. He said the presence of so large an audience convinced him of the falsity of the claim of the Croker men that the death of Henry George had put an end to the attempt to liberate the people from the control of the bosses. When Mr. George was first nominated, Mr. Dayton said, the machines jeered at his candidacy, but when he died he was already virtually elected Mayor of the Greater New York.

"Before he died," he said, in conclusion, "no epithet for him was too contemptible. Now they speak well of him. They want your vote. I call upon you to elect the son to show your resentment of the insults heaped upon the father."

The meeting then adjourned.

A WITNESS AGAINST BANTA.

George A. Dennison Says that the Story About Platt's Demand for Money Was Told to Him.

When John Brooks Leavitt said that Theodore M. Banta had said that Thomas C. Platt had demanded and received $30,000 from the New York Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Banta is Cashier, Mr. Banta contradicted the statement. Mr. Leavitt presented a letter from Miles M. Dawson, his informant, corroborating the information. Mr. Dawson, in an interview, reiterated the contents of the letter and declared that others besides himself were present when Mr. Banta spoke of Mr. Platt.

Mr. Banta retorted that Mr. Dawson was dreaming or lying, said he was satisfied to stand on his reputation as a truthful man, and challenged Mr. Dawson to produce some of those who had heard him make any reference to a demand by Mr. Platt upon the insurance company. He said further that he knew of no emissary from Mr. Platt or from the Republican organization asking or receiving any money from the company, and that personally he had never seen Mr. Platt.

On Saturday Mr. Leavitt received this letter:

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

Mr. John Brooks Leavitt:

Dear Sir: Believing that we have reached a period in the debasement of our political life when all personal considerations must give way before the necessity of ridding ourselves of our "bosses," I wish to add my testimony to the matter of the Platt-New York Life Insurance episode.

About two years ago, Mr. Banta, Cashier of the New York Life, told me that he knew of Thomas C. Platt coming to the New York Life and getting money for political purposes. I said to Mr. Banta, "Are you sure that is true, Mr. Banta?" His reply was, "I know it to be true."

This may not be the exact language which was used, but of the fact that he made the statement to me there cannot be the smallest possible doubt.

Very truly yours, GEORGE A. DENNISON.

P. S.—I wish to add that Mr. Banta stated that Platt got the money in bills.

Mr. Dennison is in the bank stationery business at 2 Liberty Street. He said yesterday that he had nothing to add to his letter; it was true in every particular, and he would repeat the statements in it at any time and in any presence.

Mr. Leavitt did not care to discuss the present status of the affair. "Anything I say now," he said, "will be considered merely as a campaign utterance. I am in earnest about this matter, and I believe I can prove all I have said. When the clamor of the campaign has died away I will try to do so. There is no doubt that a monstrous condition of affairs has existed for years, and it is time that some effort was made to change it. I purpose to make the effort."

BRYAN'S CAPTIVE SENTENCED.

Pickpocket Caught by the Silver Leader Gets Two Years.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 1.—James Lewis, the pickpocket, who was captured by William J. Bryan at his meeting here Sept. 10, to-day entered a plea of guilty in the District Court, and was sentenced to two years in the State Penitentiary, the full extent of the law. Lewis is supposed to be the leader of a gang of pickpockets who had been following Mr. Bryan around the country.

Mr. Bryan detected him with his hand in the pocket of a gentleman, and in an instant collared the big, muscular thief, and held him at least ten minutes, until the officers could force themselves through the crowd and come to his assistance.

BANK STOCK ASSESSED.

DENVER, Nov. 1.—The holders of stock in the defunct Union National Bank were almost paralyzed to-day by the receipt of a note assessing each share of stock $100. The notice is dated Washington, Oct. 22, and is to the effect that in order to pay the debts of the bank it is necessary to enforce the individual liability of the stockholders, as described by Sections 5,151 and 5,234 of the Revised Statutes.

The Union National was the first bank to close its doors during the panic of 1893. It was capitalized for $1,000,000. R. W. Woodbury, who was its President, is now in New York.

Virginia Post Office Robbed.

SMITHFIELD, Va., Nov. 1.—The Post Office here was robbed this morning. The thieves got $400 from a registered letter and $650 in currency from the safe, which was blown open.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The storm was central at 8 P. M., Monday, in Eastern Kentucky, moving slowly northeastward toward New England. It is attended by heavy rains in all districts east of the Mississippi River, but with only moderate wind velocity.

Rain will continue Tuesday in New England, New York, and the Middle Atlantic States, and probably in the Ohio Valley, but it may clear there by Tuesday night.

Clearing or partly cloudy weather is indicated for the Mississippi Valley and East Gulf States.

The weather is generally fair west of the Mississippi River, and will continue so Tuesday.

The pressure is generally high in the Rocky Mountain districts. The barometer has fallen throughout the Atlantic States; also in the Upper Missouri Valley; it has risen in the Mississippi Valley.

The temperature is slightly warmer in the Middle and North Atlantic States, also in the Northern Rocky Mountain plateau, and is cooler from the lake regions southward to the Gulf States.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	60	53	54
6 A. M.	60	54	54
9 A. M.	59	58	62
12 M.	58	59	63
3 P. M.	57	60	63
6 P. M.	56	60	62
9 P. M.	54	62	62
12 P. M.	51	63	62

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	60¼
Weather Bureau	56
Corresponding date 1896	56
Corresponding date last twenty years	49

The maximum temper

the Union will also receive the returns at the headquarters in East Twenty-third Street.

Warning to Voters.

The Campaign Committee has sent out the following warning to electors who desire to vote for a candidate for Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals:

The Citizens' Union warns voters desirous of voting for a candidate for the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals to beware of writing on their ballots the name of any candidate for that office which is printed in any column of the ballot. To write in the name of a candidate which is already printed would invalidate the ballot. Those desirous, therefore, of voting for either of the candidates for that office whose names appear printed on the ballot, should do so by making a cross mark beside the name of their choice, in any column where it may appear, after voting the full Citizens' Union ticket by marking a cross in the circle under the Statue of Liberty.

Statement as to Rumored Deals.

A statement as to reported efforts of the Republicans to defeat Seth Low at any cost was given out at the headquarters yesterday. It says:

On Saturday last, John Reisenweber, Republican leader in the Seventeenth Assembly District, stated within hearing of a friend of the Citizens' Union that he had received orders to throw the Republican vote of his district to the support of Van Wyck if that should appear necessary to defeat Low. Reisenweber also has been seen frequently within the last few days in earnest conference with the Tammany leader of his district. Mr. Reisenweber not only has a saloon at Fifty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue, but a lucrative restaurant in the Custom House, the privilege for which he obtained as a gratuity from Collector Bidwell, as a recompense in part for his many political services as a partisan.

The statement also says:

Tom Dunn, Tammany candidate for Sheriff, and Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Republican candidate for County Clerk, have been personally, and through their agents, arranging to trade votes all over the city wherever they found it possible, to increase their individual chances of election, even at the expense of their running mates.

Italian Citizens for Low.

The Italians in Harlem have organized an Italian-American Association to support the Citizens' Union. Joseph Trapani is President, Nicolas Messina Vice President, Nicolas Sica Secretary, Gaetano Rossano Treasurer, and Nicolas Siviglia and F. Ruggiero Trustees. Seventeen district Captains have been appointed, and have gone to work for Low. The association has adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The Italian people have experienced benefits and protection under the government of Mayor W. L. Strong, and the candidate Seth Low has pledged himself to follow the policy of the present administration, we pledge ourselves not only to vote for him, but to influence as many of our friends and neighbors as we can to do so.

UNCERTAINTY IN OHIO.

Republicans Expect to Elect the State Ticket and Legislature.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1.—The last day of the Ohio campaign was so inclement that most of the meetings were abandoned. A cold rain set in Sunday night, and continued all over the State without cessation. The indications are that it will continue to-night, and that there will be clear and cold weather to-morrow for the election. Some predict that on account of the rains the farmers will be unable to work to-morrow, and that the result will be a heavy vote.

The Democrats are claiming Hamilton County by a large plurality, and on account of its fourteen members of the Legislature they also claim a majority in that body for the election of a United States Senator.

The Republicans claim a large plurality on their State ticket, and that they will have a majority in the Legislature without Hamilton County. The Republicans here to-night are offering bets even on electing their candidates for the Legislature in Hamilton County, but they concede the result for the county officers will be close.

WAR OF POSTERS IN WYOMING.

State Senator Humphrey Denies that He Will Bolt Wallace.

WARSAW, N. Y., Nov. 1.—Large posters have been put up in every quarter of Wyoming County, calling attention to the fact that Judge Wallace, Republican candidate for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals, voted against Blaine and Harrison, and urging all Republicans to retaliate by scratching Wallace.

The poster further says: "The following Republicans of Warsaw have signed an agreement to vote against Wallace," and this is followed by a list of fifty-three names, including that of State Senator L. H. Humphrey, Chairman of the Republican County Committee.

The Republicans are hunting up the posters and pasting below them another poster, containing the following statement:

"Any man who says I or any other Republican on the above list will vote against Wallace is a liar.

"Don't be deceived by Democratic lies.

"Vote the straight Republican ticket.

"L. H. HUMPHREY."

OUTLOOK IN NEBRASKA.

Both Republicans and Fusionists Talk Confidently of Victory.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 1.—Political managers for both parties in this city on the eve of election express supreme confidence as to the result of to-morow's battle, but in the absence of a poll of the State it is a question on what they base their claims of victory.

With an admirable organization and perfect harmony in their ranks, Republicans nevertheless must face a fusion of all elements favorable to free silver, which a year ago carried the State by 10,000 plurality. The National Democrats and Prohibitionists are not serious factors in the race, and to-night it is given out that an understanding exists whereby the National Democrats will vote almost solid for the Republican nominees.

Added to this is the fact that the last day of registration in the cities brought out an unexpected large enrollment, which Republicans claim as in their favor. Fusionists, on the other hand, insist that, having made a most aggressive campaign, their followers are most interested and the larger the vote the better their chances.

The blanket ballot is to be tested for the first time to-morrow, and the effect, it is believed, will be to greatly delay the returns.

W. J. Bryan made his final appeal in behalf of fusion to-day and to-night, speaking in Lincoln, Omaha, and a number of smaller towns.

LONDON PRESS ON THE RESULT.

Opinion Divided as to Whether Low or Van Wyck Will Win.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The New York correspondents of the morning papers hesitate to predict the result of to-day's Mayoralty election in Greater New York. Mr. Smalley, the correspondent of The Times, thinks the situation favorable to the success of Mr. Low.

The Daily Chronicle's New York representative thinks that "unless the unexpected happens Judge Van Wyck will be elected." The Daily News correspondent expects Mr. Low to win, and, on the other hand, the correspondent of The Daily Telegraph believes Judge Van Wyck's election probable, but admits that "a possible landslide may elect Low."

Virginia Democrats Expect to Win.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 1.—The Democrats say they will elect their State ticket to-morrow, and, with the hold-over Senators, have a clear working majority in both houses. This means the re-election of W. J. Daniel to succeed himself as United States Senator, he having been indorsed for re-election by the State Democratic Convention, which met in Roanoke. The vote throughout the State promises to be light, especially if the rains of to-day continue. The most important question before the Legislature will be the reduction of expenses. The canvass has been on both sides the most spiritless known in years. In many of the legislative districts the Democrats have no opposition.

Light Vote Expected in New Jersey.

TRENTON, Nov. 1.—The election in New Jersey to-morrow promises to be decided upon a very light vote. There is no State officer to be elected this year, and the election hinges largely upon local and county issues.

Six counties will elect State Senators, who will hold over to vote for a successor to James Smith as United States Senator. The counties in which Senators will be voted for are Burlington, Cape May, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic, and Sussex. The retiring Senator from Hunterdon is a Democrat. The retiring members from the other five counties are Republicans.

There are thirteen hold-over Republicans and two hold-over Democrats in the Senate. The Democrats expect to make gains, especially in the lower house.

HEBREWS CHEER SETH LOW

Prof. Adler Addresses an Earnest and Enthusiastic Throng in Apollo Hall.

DR. RAINSFORD ALSO TALKS

Richard Watson Gilder Is Another Speaker, and Many in the Audience of Various Views Engage in a Friendly Discussion.

Three prominent speakers addressed an east side Seth Low mass meeting last evening at Apollo Hall, on Clinton Street, near Broome Street—Felix Adler, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, and Richard Watson Gilder. The hall was packed, principally by Hebrews, who cheered enthusiastically for Mr. Low. There were a few Henry George and Tammany men present.

The Rev. Dr. Adolf Radin, the Chairman, made a strong appeal for Mr. Low, and then introduced Dr. Rainsford, who spoke in a conversational way, and complimented his audience by saying the Hebrews had always been famous for their struggles for liberty, and then said that the issue in the present campaign was the fight for freedom from boss and machine rule. No one in England, he said, would dare to say, as Croker did here, that he did not want a man for office whom he could not control.

"Do you want to be controlled by anyone?" asked Dr. Rainsford.

"No," replied a chorus of voices.

"Then, when you leave here catch those who want to vote for Croker and shake sense into them," said Dr. Rainsford.

He continued, pointing to where Dr. Adler was sitting: "Prof. Adler is a Jewish minister and I am a Christian clergyman, and we differ in many things, but we shake hands on this platform, as we are both against boss and machine rule, and in favor of pure government. In this we also shake hands with Father Ducey, Dr. McGlynn, and others."

Three cheers were given for Dr. Rainsford, and when Prof. Adler was introduced he was greeted with rounds of applause.

He said he differed with Dr. Rainsford somewhat, in that instead of shaking sense into any one he would try to argue with them. He wanted to know how many of those present were convinced that Seth Low was the best man for Mayor, and he asked: "All those in favor of Seth Low say aye."

Hundreds of voices shouted "aye," and when the negatives were asked for about half a dozen said "no."

"Let me hear from those who voted no," said Prof. Adler, pointing to a boyish looking young man. "He isn't a man," remarked one.

"He is in a fair way of becoming a man," said Prof. Adler, and when the young man was pressed to speak he said he was like Van Wyck, he could not. Finally he picked up courage and one of his questions was: "What did Mr. Low do for Brooklyn when he was Mayor there?"

Prof. Adler replied that Mr. Low did his duty while Mayor of Brooklyn, and the proof of that was that nine-tenths of the people of Brooklyn were wild for him.

Another man asked what Prof. Adler thought of the Socialists, and he replied that the Socialists' doctrines required that the State officers should control all industries, as well as functions of Government, and such a state of government would create a still greater machine rule than we have now.

A third young man said he had been in favor of Seth Low until two weeks ago. He had been told that the examination in Columbia University had fallen on the second day of Rosh Hashana, the Jewish New Year, and 200 Jewish students asked that their examination be set for another day, as it was against Jewish law for them to be examined on that day, but Mr. Low refused to grant their request.

"This is new to me," said Dr. Adler, but Chairman Radin interupted him by saying: "This story was published in the Tammany Hall organ, and it was said that a prominent rabbi had interceded for the Jewish students. This rabbi was said to be the Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, and Dr. Mendes has denounced the entire story as absolutely false."

"I go Dr. Radin one point better," said Prof. Adler. "I was a classmate of Mr. Low in 1870, and have known him for twenty-seven years, and have yet to find one sign of anything so despicable and unworthy as religious prejudice in him. Suppose the story were true, is that a reason why you should not elect him?"

"Yes," replied the young man and a couple of others.

"No," replied Prof. Adler. "You have no right to vote, 'I'll vote for him because he is friendly to me as a Jew.' You should vote for him because he is an honest man and devoted to the city's interests.

"There are nine Hebrew professors in Columbia College," exclaimed a boy.

"That is good, but it is not the reason why we should have him for Mayor," said Prof. Adler. "Your Chairman said that many of you remarked that you found much the same conditions existing here as in Russia in regard to blackmailing officials. You forget one thing, and that is that the Czar and the officials in Russia cannot be removed, but you can remove the bosses here. So go to the polls to-morrow; say that Czardom in America must go, and do your duty as men."

When Richard Watson Gilder arrived he urged his hearers to vote for the only true man, Seth Low. Mr. Van Wyck, he said, was not even known. He was only the mask for Croker. No one had heard him speak in public.

Other speakers were the Rev. Philip Jaches, Gerson Rosenberg, and Isidor Morrison.

STRICT ORDERS TO THE POLICE.

Chief McCullagh Instructs the Captains as to the Duties of the Men Detailed to the Polls.

Chief of Police McCullagh had all the precinct commanders in the city before him yesterday morning, and delivered to them detailed instructions for the guidance of the police to-day. The first part of the instructions relates to the conduct of the police at the polling places. His instructions on this point are as follows:

The duty of the police on election day is to preserve peace and order at the polls; to see that citizens are not improperly or unlawfully interfered with in voting. While they must be polite and courteous in such intercourse as they may have with election officers and other citizens at the polls and elsewhere, yet when occasion requires it they must be prompt, decisive, and energetic in the performance of police duty. If any member of the police force, of any rank, should so far forget himself as to interfere improperly or unlawfully in the interest of any candidate, or to intimidate any voter, or to commit any act which amounts to a violation of the election law, such member must be at once removed by his immediate superior officer from the post to which he may have been assigned, and his place filled by some other officer. The derelict officer must be brought before his Inspector or Captain, who will promptly investigate his actions, and if circumstances justify it, I will suspend him from duty and place him under arrest. The police must attend the election as police, not as partisans.

According to the orders, there will be two policemen at each polling place in the city every hour of the day. This is accomplished by having one man in each precinct who will act as a relief. Every policeman in the city will report at his station house at 4:30 o'clock this morning. The men assigned to the polling places will then take their stations, while the remainder, after fulfilling their ordinary police duty, will vote, get breakfast, and return as reserves.

Two hours will be allowed for the men to vote, and, by a system of reliefs, every policeman should have voted by noon. This will include the sergeants and the Roundsmen, who will be excused after 6 o'clock. By this system of reliefs there will be twenty-five men in reserve before noon at each police station, and in the afternoon there will be forty-eight, who will be ready for any emergency.

To new and inexperienced patrolmen a separate paragraph is devoted. Each precinct commander will see that such men are provided with written memoranda of the location of the polling places and Assembly and election districts to which they are assigned.

Bonfires are absolutely prohibited in every section of the city to-morrow. Chief McCullagh's orders on this point are as follows:

One of the things that must be stopped is the practice of making bonfires. This time you have not the excuse of lack of men. These bonfires do a great amount of damage to asphalt pavements, and commanding officers of those precincts where there are many asphalt paved streets must give particular attention to this matter. I shall hold them to account for the bonfires in all parts of their precincts, and particularly for those on the asphalted streets. If commanders go about this work in earnest it can be stopped. Send out a reasonable number of men in citizen's clothes in the early part of the evening and see that they make arrests for these violations. That will stop them.

You will also see that the work of destroying fences and other property for the purpose of obtaining fuel for these bonfires is prevented. It would be well for you to have some men on duty throughout your precinct in the day as well as in the night to prevent the gathering of wood, barrels, fences, &c., by the boys.

The excise law is to be strictly enforced. The Chief said that the ordinary saloons will be closed. The provisions of the law relating to Sunday observance will be applicable, and will be the test for the policeman's guidance. A number of paragraphs in the instructions relate to illegal voting. Where warrants have been issued for illegal registration the officer must arrest the persons when they present themselves to vote. If they then swear their vote in they must be arrested after the voting is done.

In discussing illegal obstructions to voting the Chief said:

Unlawful and willful obstructing of voting, by taking and retaining possession of the polling booths for the full length of time permitted by law, and, under the pretense that a mistake has been made in preparing ballots, coming out and applying for a second and perhaps for a third set, and returning, to the exclusion of others who desire to take further possession of the booths, must be prevented.

Instruct the officers stationed at the various election booths in the respective precincts to pay especial attention to this matter, and where there is any evidence to sustain the suspicion that any person or persons are in this manner willfully obstructing the voting they will take such action in the premises as their duties as police officers and the circumstances of the case may require. This unlawful obstruction of voting must not be permitted under any circumstances.

Police Captains will to-day send in requisitions for men for duty at places where election returns will be received, in order to prevent disorder or overcrowding.

While visiting the Mayor yesterday the Chief said he had every reason to believe that the election would be quiet and orderly.

HOW IT LOOKS IN KINGS.

Citizens' Committee Expects Its Candidate to Carry Brooklyn by a Great Majority.

The Citizens' Committee in Brooklyn was confident yesterday that Low would receive a sweeping majority in that city. Among the recruits to the Citizens' Union ranks yesterday was Howard M. Smith, ex-President of the Union League Club. J. H. Oliphant, who with ex-Fire Commissioner Lawrence and others was expelled from the Eleventh District Association of the Seventh Ward for supporting Low, has made a careful canvass of his district, with the following result: Low, 174; Tracy, 84; Van Wyck, 62; George, 3; not canvassed, 55.

Jackson Wallace of the Citizens' Committee yesterday gave out the following estimate of the Brooklyn vote: Low, 78,000; Van Wyck, 45,000; Tracy, 45,000; George, 20,000; scattering, 5,000.

Mayor Wurster, who has been for Tracy heretofore, made a statement yesterday that was regarded as significant. He said:

"I am satisfied that a large part of the so-called George vote will be cast for Mr. Low. In my own factory there are a number of Henry George men, and I am informed that nearly all of their votes will go to Mr. Low and none of them to Mr. Van Wyck. If this is an indication of the sentiment of those who intended to vote for Mr. George, Mr. Low ought to receive at least 75,000 votes in Kings County, making his election not only possible, but probable."

Politicians say that the only reason Mr. Wurster does not come out for Low openly is that he does not wish to injure the prospects of his friend, Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr, who is the Republican candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court.

A number of Worth leaders were requested to visit Republican headquarters in Brooklyn yesterday, and did so. After they had left headquarters Harry A. Hanbury said that Mr. Worth would carry no appreciable following to the Low column. John Deubert, one of the visitors, however, when asked how his followers stood, replied: "I can't speak for my ward. I know nothing about it."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff would name no figures except those given out in New York. Mr. Woodruff and his lieutenants will receive election returns at their headquarters on Court Street.

Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, declared yesterday that the Democratic ticket would receive a plurality of 15,000 votes in Brooklyn. He also said that the Democrats would elect their entire county ticket, six of the nine Councilmen, fourteen or fifteen of the twenty-one Assemblymen, and fifteen or sixteen of the twenty-one Aldermen. "We will," he said, "carry twenty-two of the thirty-two wards of the city, polling a total of from 73,000 to 75,000 votes."

A meeting of George workers was held last night in the Criterion Theatre to prepare for the work at the polls to-day.

A PROPHET RETRACTS.

Charles A. Moore Now Says that Low Will Defeat Tracy and Van Wyck.

During the last few days a card has been industriously circulated in Brooklyn, signed by Charles A. Moore, William Berri, ex-Mayor Schroeder, and others, in which the following statement is made:

"A careful canvass, the result of which is here shown, demonstrates that the vote for Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy will far exceed that of Seth Low, and that Gen. Tracy is the only candidate who can possibly defeat Tammany Hall and Willoughby Street."

A long table of figures follows this statement. Last night, in conversation with Leonard Moody and members of the Montauk Club, Mr. Moore said that since he signed the statement he had changed his opinion. He now believed that Gen. Tracy would be defeated and that Low would lead him by a good margin. Low, he said, would get a tremendous vote, and Tracy could not hope to keep up with him. Low alone could defeat Tammany.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11:50 A. M.—515 Eighth Avenue; F. Thomas; damage, $15.

4 P. M.—800 Columbus Avenue; occupant not known; no damage.

4:05 P. M.—One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and Third Avenue; St. John's College; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—140 East Fourteenth Street; Larch Brothers; damage, $40.

5:40 P. M.—121 Canal Street; Jacob Rusinsky; damage, $5.

6:30 P. M.—190 Park Row; Lewis Silverstein; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—West End Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street; New York Central Railway; damage, $1,000.

8:35 P. M.—272 Third Avenue; John Matthews; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

LUDLOW, Penn., Nov. 1.—The tannery of John J. Curtis, together with a large quantity of bark, was destroyed by fire to-day. For a time the town was threatened by the fire, and a call for assistance was sent to Warren. The fire department of that place responded and arrived in time to prevent the fire from spreading. The loss is about $150,000.

MR. HARRY BROOKS.

His Own Experience and that of His Wife—Valuable and Interesting.

Mr. Harry Brooks, a well-known and valuable citizen of New York City, has passed through an experience which, while it may not be unusual, is none the less valuable, and is therefore given herewith.

"Some years ago I was run down by overexertion and completely exhausted. I was at a loss what to do, but finally began the use of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. A trial completely renovated my system. I am not a drinking man, and after being restored I stopped using this valuable stimulant.

"But in the past year I have been so weak that I have had to return to the use of this grand remedy, and I am proud to say, with good result. I have used, but not abused Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, and it certainly is a grand success.

"My wife was a short time ago taken with la grippe, and her physician, Dr. Kerin of this city, asked if we had any good whiskey in the house, if so, to give her some at night. She had not slept for two nights. I gave her some Duffy's Malt. She went to sleep and slept for five hours. It is this that makes me feel that it is a grand success, and I shall be pleased to answer any inquiries."

There are many people who are going through painful experiences which might be avoided by the timely use of this grand medicinal whiskey.

DOWN-TOWN TALKS FOR LOW

Enthusiastic Citizens' Union Meeting Closes the Campaign in the Dry Goods District.

CONVERTS FROM TRACY RANKS

Mayor Strong, Carl Schurz, Charles S. Fairchild, and Joseph Larocque Make Addresses—Two Men Announce a Change or Allegiance.

The campaign in the dry goods district was closed for the Citizens' Union yesterday by a whirlwind meeting at 196 Church Street at the noon hour. Tracy men have heretofore endeavored unsuccessfully to stampede the meetings there, and this fact brought out an enthusiastic crowd of Low men, determined to defeat any such attempt.

When Edward F. McSweeney, Citizens' Union candidate for Sheriff, called the meeting to order the hall was crowded. Upon the platform were Carl Schurz, Joseph Larocque, and W. B. Fuller, President of the Dry Goods Men's Republican Club. While Mr. McSweeney was speaking, Mayor Strong, accompanied by his son Bradlee, entered the hall, and the cheering began.

"Three cheers for Seth Low!" came from one part of the hall, and they were given with a will.

"Three cheers for Mayor Strong!" shouted another, and they, too, were given.

"Three cheers for Tracy!" hazarded one of a group of thirty men near the stairway, but the hisses and murmurs of the others drowned the answer to the proposal.

Mayor Strong was the first speaker. "Three years ago," he said, "I was elected on a non-partisan platform, and at that time the Republican County Committee passed a resolution unanimously declaring that municipal campaigns should be divorced from National questions. To-day they have stultified themselves by taking precisely an opposite stand. If they were wrong then they are right now, but if they were right then, and there has been any good in my administration, they are wrong now."

Further on the Mayor said that there were three reasons why he was going to vote for Seth Low: First, because Seth Low represents the non-partisan idea; second, because he is fitted for the position and knows every detail of the charter, and third, because he is an honest man and does not wear the collar of a boss or stand pledged to any machine.

Carl Schurz's Stirring Words.

Carl Schurz's brief talk was punctuated with cheers from the time he began until he finished. He began by tracing the history of Tammany through the Tweed régime and the revelations of 1894. "They are good now," he exclaimed, "but you all know that—

When the devil is sick,
The devil a monk would be;
When the devil is well,
The devil a monk is he.

"Their method of stealing was by blackmail," he said further on. "You merchants in Chatham Street know that. [Cries of "Right."] You had to pay tribute to them, not to conduct an illegal business, but to do what you have a right to do without persecution or molestation."

Mr. Schurz later turned to the silent group of Tracy men in the corner. "I believe," he said, "there are some partisans of Gen. Tracy here."

"Not enough to hurt!" shouted a Low man.

"To them," continued the speaker, "I would like to say a few words.

"Republican votes have never carried this city alone. And you know it. When President McKinley was running for office you issued a call to all citizens to forget party lines and to join with you in stamping out a most iniquitous heresy. We did join with you, thousands of us—men who were opposed to many other of your beliefs, men who had grown gray in Democratic ranks.

"We ask you now to do that in turn. Forget your organization and turn in to help us to start this city on an honest, fair, and non-partisan basis.

"Gen. Tracy cannot be elected. That you know well. A vote for him is one-half a vote for Tammany." Then he declared solemnly:

"A vote for Gen. Tracy is a vote against the honor of this city!"

W. B. Fuller delivered a brief address, in which he declared that he had been a Republican from the bloody trenches of Port Hudson until now, and would assert his belief in Republican doctrines by voting for Seth Low.

"How can you vote," he asked, turning to the Tracy men, "to enslave our glorious party?"

Two Men Proclaim Their Conversion.

Then occurred a remarkable scene. Two men broke from the Tracy ranks, and one of them, whose name is said to be H. K. Brinton, exclaimed: "Well, I'm going to vote for Low, fellows!"

This was greeted with the wildest applause, which, after it had subsided, was rekindled when Mr. Fuller quoted: "While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return."

Charles S. Fairchild entered the hall while Mr. Fuller was speaking, and next took up the attention of the assembly. He was listened to very closely. His speech was similar to his already published addresses. Once, however, he was interrupted by ardent young Tracy men, who asked: "What is the matter with Tracy?" Mr. Fairchild turned with the words: "I can say nothing against Gen. Tracy. He is my friend, and is an old man. I do not believe he relishes the position he is in, because he must know he is merely the tool of a man who is endangering the safety of this city. He himself does not believe in a partisan government. He has so expressed himself. He does believe in Seth Low, because he has declared him to be the highest authority on municipal affairs in the United States."

The young man's question was not answered by his friends.

Joseph Larocque spoke briefly.

Methodist Preachers for Low.

The November meeting of the Brooklyn and Long Island Methodist Preachers' Association was held yesterday in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 502 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. About sixty ministers were present, and before the meeting was called to order they discussed politics. All were for Low, except one, who was for Tracy. The Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church addressed the meeting on the subject, "An Ambassador for Christ." Prayers were offered by the Rev. L. K. Moore and the Rev. Lemuel Richardson, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. R. S. Pardington and the Rev. George Adams.

Campaign Wagon Stops Cable Cars.

A Citizens' Union wagon, driven by Thomas Quinn and decorated with campaign mottoes and requests to the voters to support Seth Low, was caught between two cable cars going in opposite directions on Third Avenue yesterday morning. The cars were blocked for half an hour, and a large crowd gathered. Cheers were given for Low, Van Wyck, Tracy, and George, while Driver Quinn sat contentedly in his wagon and said he was willing to stay there all day, as he was getting more advertising for his candidate than he had hoped for.

REGISTERED FROM A FIRE BOAT.

The Commander and Pilot of the Havemeyer Called into Court.

Francis McGinnis, the commander of the fireboat Havemeyer, and Patrick H. Roach, the pilot, were charged in the Essex Market Court yesterday with having registered illegally in the Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District. The men registered from their boat, which puts up at Pier 55, East River, which is in the election district mentioned. Both men have families, who reside in Brooklyn.

Magistrate Pool told them that a man's residence is supposed to be where his family lives, and that an attempt to vote to-day would make them liable to arrest. The firemen declared their intention of voting where they had registered, and said that if necessary they would apply for writs of mandamus to compel the election officials to receive their ballots. They declared that they had registered and voted at the same place for the last six years.

McGinnis is a brother of Owen McGinnis, who died after his nomination for Alderman by the Tammany organization of the Twelfth Assembly District.

GEORGE MEN LESS SANGUINE

The Shadow of the Great Loss Takes Something from Their Seeming Confidence.

LAST WORDS OF THE LEADERS

Popular Tribute to Henry George's Memory Declared to be an Evidence that He Would Have Been Elected If He Had Lived.

The scenes at the George headquarters in the Union Square Hotel, yesterday, were in marked contrast to the activity that had been seen there up to the time of Henry George's death. The leaders have not recovered from that tragic blow, and, while they still make claims of success, they have not the confident tone of a few days ago. They said yesterday that Mr. George's death was the worst blow their movement could have received, and that its effect could not possibly be estimated.

Last Appeal of the George Men.

The Executive Committee last evening issued its final campaign appeal, as follows:

To the People of New York:

The spontaneous and pathetic tribute of the citizens of Greater New York paid on Sunday night to the dead tribune of the people has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that Henry George, the father, would, had God spared him to us, have been elected to the Mayoralty of our great city. More than this, it foreshadows with equal certitude the complete victory of Henry George, the son, who now leads the hosts his father marshalled.

We call the attention of Democratic voters who hate and scorn the ignoble and corrupt men who have seized the machinery of their party to make it serve selfish and venal ends, to the fact that that lifelong Democrat and valiant foe of bossism, Charles W. Dayton, still leads in the battle of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson against the Democracy of Richard Croker.

To workingmen who, with heavy hearts and bowed heads, saw the body of their bravest champion borne to its resting place, we declare that his work is not ended. His principles survive, and in contributing to the triumph of all he contended for they serve themselves now as fully as they could have done had the elder Henry George lived. And we point to Jerome O'Neill as a man nobly qualified to represent in public station the workingmen of the city, and we urge that the political strength of the laboring masses will all be measured by his vote.

This is still as it has been, the struggle of the people against bosses chosen and supported by the privileged classes. It is still as it has been, a battle for real Democracy within the Democratic Party. The death of the great leader no more closes the contest for equal rights and the attack upon special privileges than did Warren's fall at Bunker Hill end the revolt against the domination of our land by a British King.

No Falling Off of the Vote.

From every borough and district there comes encouraging news to this Executive Committee. The vote for our ticket will show no falling off. Henry George, Charles W. Dayton, and Jerome O'Neill will be elected by the people because they represent the people. In this supreme hour we have exact knowledge that the foes of monopoly, the enemies of bossism, the haters of Crokerism and Plattism, the New Yorkers who refuse to be governed from British race tracks, recognize in the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson their only certain source of protection against the evils which have menaced our city. Without thought of compromise, with no friendliness to any other candidate or to any opposing political organization, with but the one determination to prosecute the work begun by Henry George against the agents of aristocracy and the tools of corruption the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson promises vigor in its attack and presages its complete victory.

WILLIS J. ABBOT,
Chairman Executive Committee.

The following address was also issued to workingmen by Jerome O'Neill:

Your champion, Henry George, is dead, but his spirit and his purposes live in the Henry George who succeeds him as the candidate of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson. The Henry George living is a peer in intellect and character of any man New York has ever had. He is thirty-four years old and an experienced, practical, educated man, as well as a Jefferson Democrat, whose heart and mind are bound by the faith of his father.

I call upon you, workingmen, to honor yourselves by honoring Henry George. Build a monument to Henry George. Build it with your ballots to-morrow for the only man who is pledged and who is able to carry out the principles of our dead leader. Vote for Henry George.

From Father Ducey and Others.

Father Ducey and others signed the following address, which was also sent out from the George headquarters:

To-morrow our campaign will not be ended, we will be in the thick of it. For we stand for no person, great as our leader is; we stand for no party, powerful as our party may become. We stand for a principle, a principle which is not now nor ever will become antiquated, the principle of the right of all men to equal opportunities, and especially their right to live somewhere on earth.

Henry George the younger takes from the hand of the great dead the standard, which can never be laid down. We hope, it is true, that now, in our beloved leader's death, his principles will triumph. Yet that is not our affair, but the affair of the people. We ask for no votes for our great leader any more than we did for him whose body we buried yesterday; it is not for him you will vote, but for yourselves.

Your representatives, the committee chosen in public meeting, have consulted freely with all who wished to be heard, and in response to an almost unanimous demand have unanimously nominated Henry George to fill the place of Henry George. He is young, yet experienced in affairs, capable, honest, devoted to his father's philosophy, and imbued with his principles and sympathies. He has the courage and the determination to carry out every one of his father's pledges.

He is fettered by no alliances and hampered by no fear.

If, then, the voters of New York believe in themselves and in their capacity to rule themselves instead of being ruled by a machine, we still advise them to vote for Henry George, the new representative of the right of all to the use of the earth.

Father Ducey, James T. McKechnie, James R. Brown, Richard Hovey, Joseph Dana Miller, Bolton Hall, W. D. McCracken, John S. Crosby, Hamlin Garland, Benjamin Doblin, A. J. Wolf, A. J. Boulton, Robert Baker.

GEORGE MEN AT LION PARK.

Charles W. Dayton Predicts Damage to Mr. Croker's Political Complexion—Prediction of Victory.

The insistent rain had no perceptible dampening effect on the ardor of the Jefferson Democrats who assembled in the Lion Park Hall, at Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, last night. About 1,000 people were present.

Eugene M. Sanders acted as Chairman.

The meeting opened with the adoption of resolutions eulogizing Henry George and pledging support to his son. E. Lawson Purdy read extracts from a letter by Father Ducey in praise of Mr. George. Then Hamlin Garland was presented. Although he read from typewritten manuscript, without oratorical effort, Mr. Garland was frequently interrupted by cheers.

"I want to speak one word of our young leader," said Mr. Garland. "I know him as one young man knows another, and I admire and respect him. He has judgment, poise, firmness, and insight. He is a man of spotless character and of profound convictions of right and duty. He will not abuse power, but he will carry out his father's ideas unflinchingly and without delay."

Tom L. Johnson was greeted with the cry, "Never mind the railroads, Tom, but let 'er go!" which he smiled broadly. Somebody called on him to define the single tax theory, and he did so, devoting fifteen minutes to the subject. He was frequently and enthusiastically cheered.

Charles W. Dayton spoke next. "The morning Henry George died," he said, "his victory was won. Had the election been held that day he would have been Mayor of Greater New York.

"To believe that the people of this city are going to turn its government over to Mr. Croker is a reflection on their intelligence. I don't believe they are going to do it. I believe they are going to make the political atmosphere of New York very unhealthy for the political complexion of Mr. Richard Croker."

The Chairman read a question sent up by somebody in the audience as to whether the underground rapid-transit system would be built by the next administration. He understook to say that it would if Henry George was elected Mayor.

Jerome O'Neill predicted certain victory for the Jefferson ticket. John S. Crosby, James A. Gray, Herman Hetzel of Philadelphia, and E. Lawson Purdy were the other speakers.

EXECRATION OF TAMMANY.

A Business Men's Meeting Cheers the Name of George and Hisses Those of Croker and Van Wyck.

A business men's meeting of the Democracy of Thomas Jefferson was held at noon yesterday at 47 Liberty Street. Charles W. Dayton was announced as one of the speakers, but he sent word that he was detained. Several hundred followers of Henry George assembled in expectation of hearing Mr. Dayton, and remained to cheer the oratory of other speakers. The feature of the meeting was the apparently unanimous dislike of Tammany Hall and its Mayoralty nominee. At each mention of the name of Van Wyck, Richard Croker, or Tammany Hall the speakers were momentarily halted by hisses and cries of execration.

H. M. McDonald, who presided, brought forward John S. Crosby as the first speaker. Mr. Crosby, who was frequently applauded, spent most of his time in explaining the principles of Henry George. In the course of his speech he said:

"Friends of Mr. Low have thought that after the death of our leader we should cast in our lot with them. [A voice: "He does not know the people."] Yes, he does not know the people. They asked—he did not suggest it—that Henry George, Jr., [Prolonged cheering] take up the banner. He is a man as old as Bryan, has been all over the world, and has been the constant companion of the greatest man the ages have produced."

Henry A. Goulden, President of the Democratic Alliance, followed. He said, in part: "We have had honest men for Mayors before. We want something else besides honest men. We want men in touch with the needs of the twentieth century, in touch with the social system. I spoke with a gentleman once from the South upon the election. 'As I honor my country,' he said, 'as I look back and see what such a step means, I cannot vote for Van Wyck. [Cries of "That's right!"] It is not a question of men; it is a question of principle. Now shall we desert the ship which Henry George so long piloted, the ship that means so much for liberty and freedom? [Cries of "No, no."] You cannot go out on the streets without seeing men hungry, not perhaps for bread, but hungry to rise out of the dismal plane forced on them. These damnable social conditions keep us down. Are you going to change them? Are you going to vote for Van Wyck? [Numerous hisses and cries of "No, no."] He looks to me as the tiger about to spring at the throats of our children."

Jeremiah Murphy also spoke.

Patriotic Republican Club on George.

The Patriotic Republican Club held a special meeting at its clubhouse, 248 East Seventy-eighth Street, last evening. Benjamin Oppenheimer, the President, was in the chair, and Michael J. Sherry acted as Secretary. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we mourn the sad death of Henry George, who was a brave, honest, brilliant, patriotic citizen, and we do hereby extend our sincere sympathy to his grief-stricken family; and further,

Resolved, That the club contribute the sum of $25 toward a fund to erect a monument in his honor.

Telegrams of Condolence.

Telegrams of condolence from prominent persons continued to pour into the Union Square Hotel yesterday, addressed to Mrs. George. The committee received them in her absence. Many came from abroad. The following are among those from prominent senders:

To Mrs. Henry George: Be comforted. His death crowns his life, and his cause is secure. The sympathy of the world is yours.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Oct. 30.

To Mrs. Henry George: Deepest sympathy and regret from Scottish single-taxers.

PETER BURT, Bailie of Glasgow.

ODENSE, Denmark, Oct. 30.

To the Manhattan Single Tax Club, 119 East Twenty-third Street: Danish friends mourn the lost leader. J. ERICSSEN.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 30, 1897.

To Tom L. Johnson: Our friend, greatest friend of humanity since the Carpenter's Son, has gone. Mrs. George's loss is our loss.

R. T. SNEDIKER.

WACO, Texas, Oct. 30, 1897.

To Jerome O'Neill: The apostle of liberty and humanity is no more. The great commander has fallen. A greater than Moses has laid down his life, like his great predecessor, almost within sight of the promised land. Swear over the bier of the honored dead that mankind shall be free. Raise the banner of the new crusade. The death of the master must inspire his disciples with redoubled energy in the cause he loved so well.

A. FREELAND.

Tribute from Mr. Gilder.

The following quatrain was sent to the committee yesterday by Richard Watson Gilder:

HENRY GEORGE.

Now is the city great! That deep-vo

OPENING OF THE ASTORIA

A Large and Fashionable Throng Fills the New Hotel in Aid of Charity.

SERIES OF PLEASING EVENTS

A Fairy Spectacle and Children's Dance in the Afternoon—Concert and Play in the Evening—Well-Known Society People Present.

In the cause of charity the completed portions of the sumptuous Astoria were thrown open to the public yesterday afternoon and evening. Wealth and fashion, in radiant garb, did their part toward making the occasion one of social enjoyment as well as of substantial benefit to the charities concerned. While the downpour of rain may have had a diminishing effect on the attendance in the afternoon, it apparently did not do so in the evening, for there was what George C. Boldt, the proprietor of the hotel, smilingly called a "jolly crush" from 9 to 11 o'clock P. M.

Mindful of their success four years ago, in utilizing the social popularity of the newly opened Waldorf to the advantage of certain worthy institutions, many philanthropic women sought and readily obtained Mr. Boldt's consent to christen the new Astoria in sweet charity's name. The pleasing succession of entertainments witnessed in the grand ballroom and in the Astor Gallery of the new hotel between noon and midnight yesterday was the result of the generous co-operation fo the proprietor of the Waldorf-Astoria, with a committee composed of the following public-spirited women: Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. George C. Boldt, Mrs. Fred Edey, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. Storrs-Wells, and Mrs. William C. Whitney.

The institutions which will derive financial benefit from the efforts of these ladies are the Saturday and Sunday Woman's Auxiliary Hospital, the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, the Babies and Mothers' Hospital, the babies' ward in the Post Graduate Hospital, and the Liza and Memorial Day Nurseries.

The programme arranged by the committee included a "Fairy Spectacle, the Realm of the Roses," a children's dance, an afternoon luncheon, an evening concert, the second act of the play "Rosemary," by John Drew and his company, and a midnight supper. Inasmuch as the price of tickets of admission was $5 and the price of reserved seats for the fairy spectacle and the play was $2 extra for each entertainment, a substantial sum total has been realized. The attendance in the evening was considerably in excess of one thousand.

The Sale of Tickets.

Throughout the afternoon and until late in the evening Mrs. Irvin and other members of the committee disposed of tickets in the small reception room of the Hotel Waldorf. The ticket holders, however were obliged to present themselves at the main entrance of the Astoria in Thirty-fourth Street. Soon after 2:30 o'clock the spectators began to assemble, and from that time until 4 o'clock there was a continuous procession of fashionably dressed women, with a limited sprinkling of men, through the palm-bordered corridors of the two lower floors of the new hotel.

On every hand were evidences of well-directed haste in the completion and the furnishing of this regal establishment. Artisans and upholsterers were deftly plying their trades on almost every floor, but there were no impediments to the free and agreeable circulation of the eager throng through such parts of the hotel as had been placed at the disposal of the Charity Committee. All of the finishing touches had apparently been added to the ball room, the Astor gallery, and the luxurious foyers on the second floor, where the chief entertainment was found both afternoon and evening. Flowers, ferns, and palms were abundant and strains of popular music were heard with not unpleasing frequency.

The brilliant spectacle "The Realm of the Roses" was presented in the ball room by forty-four little girls under the direction of M. S. Frothingham. Something similar was seen at the carnival of roses in Saratoga last season. The spectacle in the Astoria ball room, however, was animated by an uncommonly enthusiastic spirit. The children, ranging in age from four years to ten or twelve, were as eager in their efforts as they were well trained, and as graceful as they were joyous. Several hundred persons enjoyed the pretty scene, the effectiveness of which was greatly enhanced by the rich coloring of the surroundings, the profusion of plants and flowers, the picturesque stage setting, and the excellent music.

Impersonated Fairies.

It was called a "fairy spectacle" for the reason that the little dancers impersonated fairies. The first group of fairies typified the rose, and as they daintily evolved "a dance of the roses" they transformed the stage for the time being into an animated bouquet of American beauties. Next came the dance of the bees—several of the fairies in glistening, tiny gauze wings flitting from rose to rose like real bees in a fragrant garden. A gentle invasion of the butterfly fairies followed, and soon afterward a group of humming birds joined in the rhythmical onslaught on the roses. The nimble feet of the fleecily-clad fairies were stirred to incessant and graceful action by quick but dainty music.

With garlands of roses in their hands all of the fairies joined in a gavotte, in which, by a succession of graceful figures and poses, they converted the stage into a kaleidoscopic bower, and aroused much enthusiasm. Finally they formed a many-pole group, the larger fairies forming a circle and gently swaying the outer ends of the floral cables while the tiny black-winged humming birds and the bees chased in and out among the pink, the red, and the white roses. An elaborate and picturesque tableau closed this feature of the entertainment, and immediately afterward the fairy wings and tinsel were laid aside and the little girls were permitted to join, for their own pleasure, in the merry children's dance on the polished floor of the Astor Gallery.

Following is the distribution of parts in "Realm of the Roses":

Humming Birds.—Josephine Waters, Birdie Spitz, Leona Jorgensen, and Inez Kaufman.

Bees.—Hattie Stern, Lillian Nippoldt, Grace Gillette, Hattie Levy, Lizzie Campau, Lizzie Kohlbeck, Carrie Jorgensen, Carrie Ceutz, Emma Everhardt, Ida Firgin, Margaret Andrews, and Nellie Reese.

Butterflies.—Juliette de Grigman, Estella Cairns, Natallie Sinclair, Letty Love, Maud Jacoby, Sadie Jacoby, Sadie Kohlbeck, Katie Kohlbeck, Agnes Wakefield, Marion Gilligan, Mary Andrews, and May Trado.

Red Roses.—Bessie Ferrara, Josie Giblin, Lizzie Giblin, and Minnie Hendrey.

White Roses.—Laura McDonald, Rose McCabe, Mildred Finlay, and May Denny.

Pink Roses.—Florence Jeffrey, May Davis, Alice Casey, and Maud Williams.

Yellow Roses.—Jennie Dean, Grace King, Jennie Graham, and Sadie Olsen.

The Refreshments.

At the eastern end of the beautifully decorated Astor Gallery, in which the children's dance was held, is a large square parlor abounding in bushes and garlands of myrtle. To this attractive room Mr. Boldt has given the name of Myrtle Room, and here refreshments were served at 4 o'clock with an agreeable informality. Several hundred persons, including a large number of children, partook of the salads, the sandwiches, and the ices.

The visitors were late in assembling in the evening, and at 9 o'clock, when the charity concert began, there were not enough persons in the building to fill the concert room. The influx was incessant from that hour up to 10 o'clock, however, and during the performance of the two or three last pieces on the concert programme all of the seats were filled, the long, broad corridor was crowded, and the ample foyers at each end of the corridor were animated by sociable groups of smartly gowned women and their escorts. The concert was given by the Seidl orchestra, under the leadership of E. Catenhusen, and it commanded eager attention and cordial applause. Following was the programme:

1. Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor,".....Nicolai
2. (a) Gavotte.....H. Hofmann
   (b) Slumber song from Seranade } For Strings.
3. Romance Sans Paroles.....Wieniawsky
   Violin.....Miss Hoyle
   Orchestration by Louis Saar.
4. Ballet Music, "Queen of Sheba,".....Goldmark
5. Largo.....Handel
   Violin, Miss Hoyle; Organ, Mr. Gould, and Orchestra.
6. Coronation March, "Folkunger,".....Kretschmar
7. Hungarian Fantasy.....F. Liszt
   Piano, Miss Heimann, and Orchestra.
8. (a) Sous l'ombrage.....Gillet
   (b) Flirtation.....Steck
9. Waltz, "Geschichten aus dem Wiener Wald,".....Johann Strauss

Between the close of the concert and the beginning of the play the bustling throng of sightseers and pleasure seekers pervaded the entire building from the ground floor to the fifteenth floor, where the sun parlors are situated. Such rooms as were accessible were visited and in most instances heartily admired.

"Rosemary" Presented.

The second act of "Rosemary" was presented in the grand ball room and was enjoyed by an enthusiastic audience of brilliant appearance. Following was the cast:

Sir Jasper Thorndyke.....John Drew
Professor Jogram.....Daniel Harkins
Captain Cruickshank, R. N.....Harry Harwood
William Westwood.....Arthur W. Byron
George Minifie.....Graham Henderson
Abraham.....Frank E. Lamb
Mrs. Cruickshank.....Mrs. Annie Adams
Priscilla.....Sarah Converse
Dorothy Cruickshank.....Isabel Irving

While supper was being served on the fifteenth floor after the play there was a supplemental concert by the Waldorf Orchestra.

List of Box Holders.

The boxholders were as follows:

AFTERNOON.

LEFT.	RIGHT.
7. Mrs. Pinchot.	8. W. A. C. Smith.
11. Mrs. Godfrey.	10. Mrs. F. Edey.
17. Mrs. Astor.	12. Mrs. Prince.
21. Mr. Boldt.	16. Mr. Lapsley.
23. Consul General Antoine F. Xavier of Brazil.	22. Major Bryce.
	24. Mrs. J. L. Kennedy.

EVENING.

LEFT.	RIGHT.
5. F. D. Parker.	23. Mr. Warwick.
7. Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Baylies.	6. Mrs. Storrs-Wells.
9. Mr. Adoms.	8. Mrs. Storrs-Wells.
11. Mrs. Loomis.	10. Mrs. Prince.
13. F. Tiry.	12. Mr. Flanagan.
15. Mrs. Crocker.	14. Mr. Lee.
17. Mr. Burfond.	16. Mr. Lee.
19. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hobart, Mr. Nicholas.	18. Astor estate trustees.
	20. Mr. Wood.
	22. Mr. Inman.
21. Mr. Boldt.	24. Mrs. William L. Strong.

The afternoon sales of tickets were slim, but the big crush at night was a compensation for it. The day's receipts exceeded $7,000, so that each of the charities in whose behalf the performances were given will be substantially benefited.

Some Prominent Guests.

Among the several hundred guests in the afternoon and evening, the following were noticed: Vice President and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, Gov. and Mrs. Griggs of New Jersey, Mrs. William L. Strong, P. Bradlee Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Edey, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, ex-Gov. Brown of Maryland, and Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton of Philadelphia.

Miss Tilly Wanamaker, Marshall P. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Berry Wall, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gebhardt, Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Duer, Miss Katharine Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Beaman, Burr McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. George Studwell, Grank Otis, B. B. Tilden, Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Flint, J. W. Gerard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lawrence Bruse, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day.

Henry H. Vreeland. Gen. J. M. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. W. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Kurtz Crook, Major and Mrs. A. White, Gen. and Mrs. C. H. T. Collis, Miss Collis, Mr. Rusch, Miss Rusch, Sigmund Klee, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Wood, Arthur Sullivan, David W. Bishop, Peter Marie, J. Steven Ulmann, Mrs. Frederick Rogers. Oscar Rogers, Dr. Loomis, M. and Mme. Chartran, Charles F. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Turnure, Gouverneur Kortright.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wysong, Wilbur Matthews, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. H. E. Buck, Mr. Burner, E. H. Tayler, Joseph Kernochan, Miss Caroline Rhodes, Miss Kate De Lacey, ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy, Miss Jessie McGibney, Judge and Mrs. Arnold of Philadelphia, Miss Kate Doyle, Miss Julia Doyle, Richard V. Harnett, Surrogate Arnold, and Howard C. Brokaw.

EFFECTIVE COLOR CONTRASTS.

Gowns and Floral Decorations Tasteful and Attractive.

The unmistakable effect which the general appearance of the Astoria galleries and apartments produced on the guests was undoubtedly augmented by the tasteful distribution of plants which was in evidence. They were abundant without suggesting a sense of overcrowding, and seemed to harmonize well with the rooms in which they were placed.

The palms, chiefly of the tall and pointed leafed variety, were noticeable for beauty, and were used extensively. White chrysanthemums, which have grown into such favor lately, were also much noticed in the floral decorations. They showed to excellent advantage in the masses of flowers that bloomed over the heads of the audience at the concert, from the plush-covered railings around the Astor Gallery balcony windows. These windows are openings in the inner wall, just above the second floor, where sightseers may stand to scan the visitors to the gallery, and catch a glimpse of the mural paintings, representing the months and the seasons, which it contains.

One room was devoted almost entirely to myrtle decoration, and the dark green tint of the plant contrasted well with adjacent coloring. Smilax had found no favor with those who chose the flowers to be used, but oak leaves, which are much in vogue now, were plentifully distributed. Roses were scarce, but a magnificent cluster of the pink variety were selected to crown a floral horseshoe, which had been sent to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Boldt, in honor of the day, and were displayed on the main floor.

The "royal suite" on the second floor was a Mecca for many visitors. The furniture used in these apartments is solid and costly. Two magnificent tiger skins in one of the reception rooms formed a decided contrast to the rather sombre hue of adjacent furnishings. An imposing settle with tapestry back that flanks the entrance to the first reception room attracts considerable attention here as well as a carved wood card stand in the hallway. One of the visitors called the attention of a companion to this last.

"There'll be such a rush to see the royal family, I suppose," was the smiling reply, "that they'll need a soup tureen to hold the cards."

Besides the royal suite, Storey's reclining, draped statue of Cleopatra in the east, or Caen, foyer, first floor, was a notable centre of interest.

The costumes of the women present were not strikingly costly, but there were many attractive gowns, and their color effect, as a whole, was notable. Dark and silvery grays were prominent, and there were some notable displays of pearl trimmings and of laces. The proportion of women in evening dress was moderate. Mrs. O. T. Flint, who wore black velvet, with bands of French gray satin, trimmed with jet, had one of the most effective gowns displayed.

FURNISHING OF THE ROOMS.

The Palaces of France Presented the Principal Models for the Decrators' and Upholsterers' Art.

Although the entire Astoria building seems to be as complete and magnificent as modern workmen and modern art can make it, there are certain apartments which appeal to one strictly from an artistic point of view.

The Astor Gallery, and the Myrtle Room, the East Parlor, the State apartments, and the large dining room, ladies' reception room and café on the entrance floor, are creations in decorative and upholstering skill that probably have not their equal in the world.

Arnold, Constable & Co. have had charge of the upholstering, including lace curtains, carpets, fabric coverings, and the whole order, amounting to more than $300,000, was left to their manager, Edwin Dawson, to carry out. In February and March of this year Mr. Dawson visited Paris, Berne, and cities in Germany, where he secured designs for material that could be obtained in no other place in the world. The resources of his firm were exercised to their utmost.

From Switzerland came the lace curtains, the Arabian and Renaissance hangings from Paris, and the typical German work from their native houses. Some of the most fragile furniture came from M. Henri Bury's of 80 Feubourg St. Antoine, Paris; but most of the woodwork of the rest of the furniture is of American, and hence machine, manufacture. Examples of M. Bury's work are reproductions of the best specimens in the Cluny Palace. The carving is exquisite upon a background of French walnut. As a general thing the Palace of Fontainebleu, with its decorations and furnishings that include everything from Henri II. up to the Original Empire, has furnished the principal examples in decorations and furnishings.

The Astor Gallery.

The Astor Gallery is principally in the style of Louis XV. It is a complete copy of the Crystal Room in Versailles. It is a noteworthy fact that all its furnishings are of American workmanship and material.

The Myrtle Room in the same suite is in light green and cream color, with hangings of very rich rose, upon which have been embroidered the myrtle leaf and flower in appropriate and beautiful designs. The myrtle is the German orange blossom, and the room will be employed in wedding functions. The style here is in Louis XVI. Adjoining is the East Parlor, which is also in Louis XVI. The curtains here are rich, plain satin, but lavishly embroidered with the horn-of-plenty and delicate flower designs of that period.

The State apartments in the floor below are in German Renaissance, with woodwork in dark oak. The dining room curtains are in Gobelin blue, embroidered with oak leaves and acorns. The parlor is also a very imposing room in oak. The curtains here are bright red velvet, richly embroidered in gold and colors in the style of Louis XIV.

The state bedroom is finished in plain mahogany. The furniture is Louis XV., richly ornamented with ormolu mounts and inlaid with tuye. Luxurious hangings cover the end of the room and screen the bed. The draperies are French satin damask of light green, with cream effects. The interior of the canopy is of a rich rose-colored satin. The window hangings and curtains are of the same design and similar material.

On the lower or entrance floor the ladies' reception room is striking in its dainty Venetian columns. The furnishings are not carried out in any particular style, although the pervading spirit is Italian Renaissance. The curtains here are in rich golden-brown velvet, embroidered à la Louis XV. There are Empire chairs covered with cinnamon velvet and embroidered with the heavy gold designs of the First Empire.

The main dining room is strictly in the style of the Italian Renaissance, with carved pilasters and columns of marble "of the midnight sun" from Northern Russia. The walls are paneled in rose Pompadour silk, and decorated with paintings by C. Y. Turner—male and female figures, birds, fruits, and flowers. Leaving this room by the main corridor the "Court of Palms" is reached. This is somewhat similar to the palm garden in the Waldorf. The style of decoration is mediaeval Italian, finished in gray terra cotta, Pavonazzo marble, and an imitation of Lucca della Robbia blue and white. On three sides of this court are galleries with carved marble balustrades, and three archways connect it with the palm garden of the Waldorf.

Cafe in English Oak.

The café, also on the ground floor, is finished in English oak and is strictly Flemish in character. The ceiling is of the Faience order. The curtains are of a moss green ground richly embroidered in Flemish characters. The color corresponds to that of the ceiling, giving at the same time a gorgeous and harmonious effect.

The sun parlor, or roof garden and café, is garnished with decorations of the Grecian order. The prevailing color is Indian red. The walls are paneled with Pompeiian sculptures and ornaments.

Private parlors up to the fourteenth story have already been furnished, ranging in style from the severe forms of Henri II. to the medleys and most approved modes of contemporaneous decorations and furnishings. In these parlors are Steinway pianofortes of every conceivable form and size, but all dressed in gold, relieved by landscapes after Bouchet and finished in Vernis-Martin.

The order received by Arnold, Constable & Co. is the largest of the kind that has ever been given to a firm. Mr. Dawson, who has performed his work so well, once furnished the yacht Sovereign, belonging to W. C. D. Borden, which is considered the most magnificent pleasure boat afloat.

NEW DESIGNS IN silver jewelry produced by the Gorham Co., Silversmiths, are in the Hindoo, Persian, or East Indian styles, and are richly embellished with semi-precious stones and vitrified colored enamels.

GORHAM MFG. COMPANY
Silversmiths
Broadway and 19th St.
23 Maiden Lane

BARBER SHOT, SLAYER GONE.

Two Italians Become Engaged in a Fatal Quarrel After a Political Discussion.

Giuseppe Pecarare, twenty-one years old, a barber at 261 Elizabeth Street, was shot and killed in the street yesterday after a quarrel following a political discussion. Giuseppe Buttacavoli, thirty-five years old, who keeps a café at 253 Elizabeth Street, accused of killing him, has disappeared and the police are looking for him.

According to the statements made to the police, the two men, with several others, were at 264 Elizabeth Street in the rooms of Mrs. Pasquala Santiari and her son Antonio. They were talking politics, although neither man was a registered voter, and quarreled. Pecarare struck Buttacavoli and ran to the street.

Buttacavoli followed, overtook him in front of the next house, drew a revolver, and, it is alleged, shot him in the abdomen. He fired again as his victim was falling, and ran away.

Policeman Clinchy of the East Fifth Street Station was riding down Houston Street and heard the shots. He saw the cafe keeper dive into the doorwak of 210 Elizabeth Street. He ran after him, but failed to find him. The house was searched five minutes late by five policemen, with no better result. Policemen Mahoney and Buckwheat carried Pecarare into Quigley's undertaking place, where he died fifteen minutes later.

The police arrested the Santiaris and Salvator Demicele, who saw the quarrel and the shooting. Demicele had a revolver in his pocket. All chambers were loaded. Central Office detectives searching for Buttacavoli found his cousin, Antonio Secala, of 77 Carmine Street, and Frank Granziani of 443 East Thirteenth Street hiding under the stairs of 260 Elizabeth Street and took them to Headquarters. They told conflicting stories and were held as suspicious characters.

All five prisoners will be arraigned to-day in the Jefferson Market Court.

CAPITOL'S WESTERN STAIRCASE

Masterpiece of Perry and Richardson to be Completed When the Legislature Reassembles.

ALBANY, Nov. 1.—The finishing touches are being made to the grand western staircase in the Capitol, and when the Legislature reassembles the beautiful and costly conception of Richardson and Perry will be completed, with the exception of the electrollers. At present the carvers are at work on the last bas-reliefs of former Governors of the State of New York, which adorn the walls of the well, close under the skylight. The heads of historical and literary men which adorn the staircase in the cluster capitals of the several stories are so carved as to give the front face. The engraved portraits of the Governors are in groups of two, the medallions being surrounded by beautiful carving. The faces are in the profile, and the effect is most pleasing. There are thirty of these portraits carved; there are spaces for thirty-six heads. Six will be allowed to remain blank, and the intention is to have additional portraits chisled in them hereafter.

The well of the gorgeous staircase, which is composed of Corsehill (Scotland) sandstone, will be covered by a glass roof with gilt divisions. Above this will be hundreds of electric lamps, arranged so as to throw a flood of light upon the elaborately carved flights of stair. and landings.

Capitol Commissioner Perry has elaborated and altered the Richardson plan of the staircase until there is scarcely any of the original design visible save the general arrangement of the structure. Each story, in fact each flight of stairs, is a study in itself. No two are alike.

Mr. Perry has been ably assisted by Lewis J. Hinton, who has had almost entire charge of the designing. The models for capitals and heads were executed by John F. Brines and William Van Zandt.

BETTING ON THE ELECTION

The Last Day of the Municipal Fight Shows an Increase in the Number of Wagers.

VAN WYCK IS THE FAVORITE

Odds on His Election Vary from 2 1-2 and 3 to 1—Odds that Low Will Beat Tracy 2 and 3 to 1—Tracy and George Have Few Supporters.

The death of Henry George and the consequent cancellation of bets on the Mayoralty contest resulted in a new series of odds among sporting men yesterday.

Under the new conditions Van Wyck remained practically stationary, while the odds that Low would poll more votes than Tracy moved to 2 and 3 to 1, with few takers. From all sources last night the prevailing odds appeared to be:

Van Wyck to win, 2½ and 3 to 1.
Low to beat Tracy, 2 and 3 to 1.
Tracy to win, 1 to 15.

At the Citizens' Union headquarters yesterday T. Hatch, Chairman of the Committee on Enrollment, said that he had $20,000 to bet at the rate of 3 to 1 that Low would poll more votes than Tracy, but later said he had succeeded in placing $8,000 only. At Tammany headquarters it was said that there was plenty of money forthcoming on Van Wyck, but betting visitors there were very few.

Many Down-Town Wagers.

Betting throughout the day was confined principally to the Exchanges. It was brisk in the Wall Street district, and there were many wagers booked in which the amounts were $100 or less. E. B. Talcott of Bell & Co. offered $3,000 to $1,000 on the field against Low, and bet $900 to $300 on the election of Van Wyck with C. E. Schafer of Schafer Brothers, and $1,000 even on 40,000 plurality for Van Wyck. Mr. Talcott offered $10,000 to $1,000 against Tracy, and was said to have booked a wager, $3,500 to $1,000, against Low. David Lapsley of D. Lapsley & Co. bet $1,000 even that Van Wyck would poll more than 200,000 votes, $1,000 to $400 that Low would get more votes than Tracy, $100 to $10 against Tracy, with W. M. Harriman of Harriman & Co. P. N. Sproule bet $900 to $300, Van Wyck against Low. Floyd Jones wagered that Low's vote would be twice that of Tracy.

M. B. Mendham offered $1,000 or any part of it that Tracy polls 90,000 votes, and $10,000 to $3,500 against Low's election. Edward W. Jewett of Jewett Brothers offered $6,000 to $2,000 on Van Wyck and the wager was booked in lots of $500 to $100. F. L. Henry of Henry Brothers and H. S. Sternberger were of the takers. W. B. Lockwood bet $50 even on George polling more votes than Tracy. Warren T. James announced that so far he had bet $20,000 at 3 to 1 on Van Wyck. Other bets were $100 to $75 that Low carries Kings County, $50 to $200 that Lows gets twice as many votes as Tracy, $10,000 to $500 against Tracy.

On the Produce Exchange many small and bona fide bets were made at from 2 to 3 to 1 on Van Wyck's election, 2 to 1 against Low, and $100 to $30 against Tracy.

A committee selected unofficially to decide on bets made before the death of Henry George has decided that all such bets stand except those which stipulated that all the candidates should remain in the field. The decision will, however, have little effect, as all this betting was practically adjusted on Saturday.

Evening Betting Up Town.

The betting centre at night was the Metropole Hotel. The odds were: 2½ and 3 to 1 on Van Wyck against the field; 2 and 3 to 1 on Low against Tracy, and 15 to 1 against Tracy. Frank Keeney said that he had placed $25,000 at prevailing odds on Van Wyck. Some of the bets made were $300 to $75 that Low will not win; $400 to $1,000 on Low against Tracy; $100 to $100 that Low would beat Tracy by 30,000; $500 to $200 on Van Wyck, and $200 to $200, by W. F. Kip, that Van Wyck would not have 30,000 plurality.

J. A. Hatch had $5,000 to bet at odds of 2 to 1 that Low would defeat Tracy, but found no taker. F. N. Brooks placed yesterday $4,000 to $12,000 that Van Wyck would be defeated; $1,000 to $800 that Tracy would poll not less than 80,000 votes in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, and had $1,000 to place against $500 that Low would defeat Tracy.

An offer made at the Metropole that Henry George would poll 40,000 voters in Greater New York was not accepted.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

Senator Gorman Will Be Re-elected if the Democrats Win.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 1.—The Republican and Democratic leaders have been working hard to-night to prepare for the election to-morrow. Democratic leaders now unhesitatingly state that if the Legislature is Democratic Senator Gorman will be returned.

Both parties claim that they will be successful, but the greatest confidence is manifested by the Republicans. Chairman Norman B. Scott of the Republican State Central Committee claims Baltimore City by not less than 8,000 majority and the State by over 10,000. This would give the Republicans a majority of the counties and insure the election of a Republican United States Senator.

There are a number of charges of contemplated frauds by the leaders of both parties, and several arrests of alleged Democratic repeaters have been made at the instigation of the Republican leaders.

DIVING FOR McKAY'S BODY.

Dynamite Will Be Discharged in the River at Garrison's To-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 1.—The diver and grapplers worked all day at the scene of the New York Central wreck at Garrison's to-day, but met with no success in their search for the body of Stenographer McKay.

To-morrow the railroad company will discharge dynamite in the river in the hope of bringing the body to the surface.

Cold Wave in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 1.—A cold wave is sweeping over this section. The thermometer at 9 o'clock registered 40 degrees, and the prediction is that the mercury will go to the freezing point before morning. There were three frosts the latter part of last month, but they were not heavy. The temperature to-night is unusual for this season of the year. It is welcome on account of the yellow fever epidemic. Many local quarantines have been raised and it is probable North Alabama will feel safe in lifting all embargoes after to-morrow.

A Chicago Preacher Resigns.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The Rev. Dr. Edward Payson Goodwin has resigned the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Chicago after twenty-nine years of continuous service. He has been compelled by failing health to lay down his burden. Dr. Goodwin was born in Rome, N. Y., in 1832, was graduated at Amherst, and studied at the Union Theological Seminary. He served in Vermont, and later in Columbus, Ohio, in the pulpit now occupied by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden.

Indiana Woolen Mill to be Sold.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Nov. 1.—The property of the New Albany Woolen Mill Company, valued at nearly $300,000, which has been closed down for three years, was ordered sold to-day by Judge Herter. The company employed 700 operatives, and it is expected operations will be resumed within sixty days

Child Choked to Death with Coal.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 1.—The eighteen-months-old daughter of Joseph Wynn of this city, while playing on the floor to-day, got a piece of coal lodged in her windpipe. The father ran with the child in his arms to a doctor's office, but the doctor could not reach the coal, and the child died.

Suicide of an Ogdensburg Man.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 1.—John H. Nevin, a wealthy quarry owner, committed suicide to-day, using a gun. He was a bachelor, aged sixty-one years. No motive for the suicide is known.

MURDER, AND THEN SUICIDE.

Adolph Meyer, a Bartender, First Kills His Wife, and Then Shoots Himself.

Adolph Meyer, a bartender, formerly employed at Third Avenue and Seventy-first Street, last night shot and killed Kate Mergert, cook for the family of Ernest Ayriax, at 219 East Seventy-first Street, and afterward committed suicide in his room, at 304 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Kate Mergert was the wife of Meyer. She was an industrious German girl, about twenty years of age. Meyer was dissipated and shiftless, and made frequent demands upon her for money. It is supposed that it was her refusal to meet his call for funds which caused him to take her life.

Ernest Harms of 1,229 Third Avenue says that shortly before the murder occurred Meyer informed him that he was going to see Kate and "make her cough up a dollar." He then left, entering the basement of the Syriax home, where the girl was employed, shortly after 6 o'clock.

A few minutes later three shots were heard in the basement, arousing Mrs. Syriax, who was asleep in the parlor. She ran to the door shouting for help. James V. Cody, who lives in the house, heard the shots, and saw a man run from the basement and go down Second Avenue. He gave chase, but the man got away. Cody then notified the police at the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. The girl was found dead in the front basement.

Mrs. Schramm, Meyer's landlady, heard him enter the house a little after 6 o'clock, run up stairs, and slam the door of his room. A moment later she heard a shot. She summoned Policeman Wiener. Together they went to Meyer's room and found him on the floor with a bullet hole in his head, and dead. It was noted that the upper half of the index finger of his right hand had been shot off, the police think, while he was murdering the woman.

DEAD ON SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.

Body of a Man Supposed to be from New York Is Found.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 1.—The body of a well-dressed white man was found on Sullivan's Island beach this morning. The dead man did not belong here, and a check for a berth on the Clyde Line steamship Iroquois was found in his pocket.

It is supposed that he came from New York last Friday with that boat. The steamship went on to Jacksonville and has not returned. The dead man wore Masonic emblems and his clothing is expensive. He was about thirty years old. His hair and mustache were brown.

SPURIOUS SILVER CERTIFICATE.

Many Clever Two-Dollar Counterfeits Reach the Banks in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—One of the most dangerous counterfeits ever circulated in Chicago made its appearance Saturday, and seven of them were brought to the Sub Treasury to-day by different banks. The counterfeit is a two-dollar silver certificate bearing the Hendricks portrait. It is of the series of 1891, check letter A, and all bear the series number E19,524,809, though the series number may vary.

The bill in some instances is lighter in color than the genuine, and in workmanship it is perfect at first sight, being a photogravure. From the large number that have reached the banks it is supposed that many of the counterfeits are in circulation.

NEW YORK MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Simon L. Deutsch Commits Suicide at the Revere House, Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—Simon L. Deutsch, formerly head of a firm of theatrical costume makers of 39 West Twenty-third Street, New York, committed suicide at the Revere House this afternoon by shooting. He left New York a year ago.

Deutsch lived at the Hotel Nottingham here, and was proprietor of "Postal Spa," at 19 Devonshire Street. At 10 A. M. he entered the Revere House and registered as "G. B. English, New York." Two hours and a half later he shot himself in the head.

His New York firm failed a year or more ago, and Deutsch's fortune was lost. Of late he had been despondent. He was about forty-four years old, and leaves a wife and son.

THE BEHRENS MURDER CASE.

The Jury in a Famous Iowa Trial Fails to Agree.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Nov. 1.—The fate of Mrs. Christine Behrens, on trial for murder, was left undecided by a jury which, after considering its verdict for fifty-two hours, was discharged this evening.

Last December the woman deserted Claus Behrens, her husband, to live with Henry Bendt of Rock Island, Ill., and in July she returned home, her husband promising to change his insurance policy to her name instead of their daughter's. A week after the new policy was issued Behrens died in his home, with his wife as his only attendant. Paris green was found in the dead man's stomach at the autopsy. Bendt and Mrs. Behrens were arrested.

Two notes were found later, purporting to have been written by Behrens, and saying that he committed suicide. A high-school teacher at the trial identified one note from a thumbprint in the wax on the surface, and compared with the thumb of the dead man, exhumed ten weeks after his death.

THE RIGHTS OF LEGATEES.

They Cannot Be Disinherited for Contesting a Will.

LANCASTER, Penn., Nov. 1.—Judge Brubaker rendered a decision to-day in which he takes the ground that a person cannot disinherit heirs who may see fit to contest his will. The decision affects the estate of Emanuel Carpenter of West Earl.

In his will Mr. Carpenter directed his executor to distribute his estate according to the directions therein contained, and, if any of the heir fleed exceptions to the distribution of the executors, such heir would forfeit the legacy he or she was to get. One of the sons of the testator, Frank Carpenter, and his children, objected to being charged with a note alleged to be due to the estate by the father, but which they claimed was paid. They feared to file exceptions, because, under the provisions of the will, they would forfeit their legacy, and they petitioned the court for permission to file exceptions to the accounts.

Judge Brubaker decides that the portion of the will threatening disinheritance is void, and directs the grandchildren to except to the accounts.

SYRIAN MURDERER CAUGHT.

George Shanah of Chicago Finds His Brother's Slayer After Two Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—After a chase lasting over two years, George Shanah, a Syrian, has landed Khlial Haajjnaula, the alleged murderer of Shanah's brother, in jail. Application was made to the State's attorney to reinstate the case against Haajjnaula for the murder of Saline Shanah, and he will be tried for the crime.

George Shanah, rejoicing in the capture he made after following the trail unaided all this long time, swore this morning that if the law failed to take this man's life he, himself, would avenge his brother's murder.

At the same time, Joseph Haajjnaula, brother of the accused man, declares he will have the blood of George Shanah. There is a bitter feud in the colony of hot-headed Syrians in the vicinity of Pacific Avenue and Sherman Street. Meanwhile, Mary Khustinia, the young woman whom the dead man protected from insult at the cost of his life, is preparing to avenge his death by helping to send his slayer to the gallows.

AT THE HOTELS.

BREVOORT—Clapham Pennington, Baltimore; Francis Vincent, Washington.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Reichman, German Legation, Washington.

EVERETT—Commander John Russell Selfridge, United States Navy; Prof. Franklin Carter, Williamstown, Mass.

FIFTH AVENUE—Col. Thomas Anderson, Sydney, Australia; Thomas O'Gorman, Bishop of South Dakota.

HOFFMAN—B. M. Duke, North Carolina.

HOLLAND—Guy F. Whiting, Washington; Oscar T. Sewall, San Francisco; Charles H. Taylor, Jr., Boston; Beriah Wilkins, Washington; John H. Harges, Paris.

IMPERIAL—Congressman Tazewell Ellett, Virginia; W. D. Ferguson, London.

ST. CLOUD—R. Shimidzu, Yokohama.

ST. DENIS—Commander Lobb, Royal Navy, London.

WALDORF—Capt. G. S. Bingham, United States Army; Judge Arnold, Philadelphia; Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia; Vice President Garret A. Hobart, Washington.

MACY'S

BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST.—SIXTH AVENUE.

OPEN ALL DAY TO-DAY.

EVERYBODY is cordially invited to call and examine the VAST ASSORTMENT OF GOODS contained in our two stores and compare OUR PRICES with those CHARGED ELSEWHERE, without incurring the LEAST OBLIGATION TO BUY.

ON ACCOUNT of the backwardness of the season we are HEAVILY OVERSTOCKED with goods ON ALL SIDES.

OUR GREAT UNLOADING SALE is now going on in EVERY DEPARTMENT.

SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

SPECIAL BRAND OF MUSLIN, MADE TO OUR OWN ORDER.

SHEETS.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.	PILLOW CASES.	Hemmed.	Hemstitched.
54x90,	.22	.29	42x36,	.05	.09
63x90,	.26	.33	45x36,	.06	.10
72x90,	.29	.36	50x36,	.07	.11
81x90,	.31	.38	54x36,	.08	.12
90x90,	.36	.43			

Wanamakers

This being Election Day, our store will be closed at 12 o'clock —noon.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.
Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

TO STOP PELAGIC SEALING

Convention Between the United States, Russia, and Japan to be Ratified Speedily.

CANADA STILL AN OBSTACLE

Continued Absence of Mr. Macoun, Her Expert, Regarded as a Diplomatic Discourtesy—Great Britain's Attitude on the Treaty Uncertain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—It is expected that a treaty or convention between the United States, Russia, and Japan will be formally signed and executed at the State Department during the present week, carrying out the proposition before the Bering Sea Conference for a suspension of pelagic sealing. This document will represent the completed efforts of the conference, and, with the signing concluded, the conference will adjourn.

The terms of the treaty or convention will follow the lines of the proposition considered by the conference and referred with favorable recommendation to the authorities at St. Petersburg and Tokio. No doubt existed as to the acceptance of the Russian authorities, and it can now be stated positively that the Japanese Government has approved the proposition, and that the Japanese delegates are prepared to place their signatures to the treaty.

This clears away all obstacles, and little remains to be done beyond the formalities attending the signing of such an instrument. The essential feature of the treaty or convention is for the suspension of pelagic sealing for such a period as will permit the seal herd to revive. The period of this suspension is not disclosed. One report is that it will be for one year, subject to extension.

Another is that it will cover a term of years. But the exact duration of the suspension cannot be verified. All that can be learned with definiteness is that the treaty is expected to be executed during the present week, and that it will be on the lines of the original proposition before the conference for a suspension of pelagic sealing.

The conference resumed its sessions at the State Department, but no official statement was made as to what had been done, or the plans in view.

The attitude which Great Britain will assume toward the proposition and the treaty which is to take its place is awaited with much interest. Thus far the British authorities have not been informed as to what the conference proposes doing. At the same time the British expert, Prof. d'Arcy Thompson, has had several long talks with Mr. Foster and Mr. Hamlin, and these have been of such a satisfactory nature that it was believed an amicable understanding would be reached by all parties concerned if Canada showed a disposition to assent to the agreement. But Canada still stands in the way and the continued absence of the Canadian expert, Mr. Macoun, is regarded in the light of a diplomatic discourtesy, not only to the United States, but also to the British Government. The Foreign Office named him, with Prof. Thompson, as an expert to come to Washington. Prof. Thompson came at once but Mr. Macoun has remained away. The Ottawa Government has sent no explanation of this action and apparently was oblivious to all inquiries. It is thought the presence of Mr. Hamlin as the American expert in the British-American meeting may be the cause of Canada's inaction. Lord Salisbury specifically stated in accepting the proposition for a meeting that it was to be one between experts."

To this end, the British expert, Thompson, and the Canadian expert, Macoun, were named, it being expected that the United States would name its expert, Prof. Jordan. Mr. Hamlin was named, however, and it is understood that this is viewed rather in the light of naming a counselor or diplomat as the United States representative, rather than an expert. While no official objection has been made to the appointment, it is believed to account in part for Canada's delay in sending her expert to Washington.

No mention is made in the convention of the killing of seals, in case Great Britain and Canada do not co-operate. It is pointed out that Russia and Japan could not adopt retaliatory steps against Canada, as they have no border interests with her. Any action against Canada, therefore, must be taken by the United States alone. The plan of killing the seals has been embodied in bills now before Congress, but it has not come before the conference as a step now to be taken by the allied powers.

Mr. Foster gave a reception to-night to the Russian, Japanese, and British delegates and experts. Prof. Thompson was present, but the British Embassy officials were not represented, owing to the month of mourning imposed by the death of the Duchess of Teck.

COURT-MARTIAL FOR LOVERING.

He Is to be Tried for Alleged Cruelty to Private Hammond at Fort Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—When the President returns a court-martial will be ordered to try Capt. Lovering, the officer who has recently been subjected to a court of inquiry at Fort Sheridan, for alleged abuse of Private Hammond.

Gen. Brooke is the accuser of the officer to be court-martialed.

Brig. Gen. Wade will be designated as President of the court-martial.

INTERNAL REVENUE FIGURES.

Receipts in the Fiscal Year Ended June 30—Comparison with 1896.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, shows the total receipts from all sources to have been $146,619,593, a decrease, as compared with the receipts of the fiscal year 1896, of $211,022.

There was an increase of $1,338,472 in the receipts from distilled spirits, as compared with 1896, and a decrease of practically the same amount in the receipts from fermented liquors. The total cost of collection for the last fiscal year was $3,848,469, a decrease from 1896 of $237,822. The total production of distilled spirits, exclusive of fruit brandies, during the last fiscal year, was 62,465,648 taxable gallons, a decrease in production, as compared with 1896, of 24,123,655. There was also produced 208,921 gallons of apple brandy, 17,251 gallons of peach brandy, 1,406,686 gallons of grape brandy and varying amounts of other fruit brandies, making a total of 1,813,427 gallons, or an aggregate decrease of 1,590,425 gallons. The quantity of distilled spirits gauged was 240,090,921 gallons—23,257,841 gallons less than in 1896.

During the year 3,158 distilleries of all kinds were operated, a decrease of 3,029.

There were produced 34,462,822 barrels of beer, a decrease, as compared with 1896, of 1,366,428 barrels.

The total receipts from the taxes on tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, &c., were $30,710,297, a decrease for the year of $1,331.

Statistics of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A statement issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that the number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the first three months of the present fiscal year was 40,-200, which is a decrease of nearly 11,500, as compared with the immigration of the same period last year.

OCTOBER TREASURY FIGURES.

Public Debt Increased $8,441,188—Expenditures Exceeded Receipts by $0,310,097.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business on Oct. 30, the debt, less cash in the Treasury, amounted to $1,020,563,901, an increase for the month of $8,441,188. This increase is principally accounted for by a decrease in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,365,500; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,331,540; debt bearing no interest, $379,-623,590; total, $1,228,320,630. This does not include $580,456,953 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $190,387,256; silver, $569,351,-943; paper, $113,441,000; bonds, disbursing officers' balances, &c., $18,489,756; total, $831,669,957. Against this cash there are demand liabilities amounting to $623,913,857, leaving the net cash balance in the Treasury $207,756,088.

The comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that the total receipts for the month of October were $24,391,415 and the expenditures $33,701,512, making the excess of expenditures over receipts for the month $9,310,097, and for the four months of the fiscal year $38,009,010.

The receipts from customs during October amounted to $9,713,494, as compared with $11,103,493 for October, 1896, and the receipts from internal revenue sources amounted to $13,614,872, a gain of $251,716 over October last year.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows the circulation of National banks on Oct. 30 to have been as follows: Total circulation of National bank notes, $230,047,635; decrease for the month, $146,265; decrease for the year, $4,850,022. Circulation based on United States bonds, $203,926,950; decrease for the month, $1,146,-240; decrease for the year, $1,583,064. Circulation secured by lawful money, $26,120,-685; increase for the month, $999,975; increase for the year, $7,733,042. United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes, $227,742,550; to secure public deposits, $17,075,500.

The monthly statement of the Director of the Mint shows that the coinage executed during October, 1897, aggregated $6,426,500, as follows: Gold, $3,845,000; silver, $2,301,-000; minor coins, $280,600.

CHICAGO LAKE FRONT CASE.

Arguments to be Heard Before Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Chicago Lake Front case, on appeal from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior, was to-day set for a hearing of arguments on Dec. 1, before Assistant Attorney General Vandeventer.

In the regular order the case would not have been heard for more than a year, but owing to the public interests and the important questions of law involved, the former including the claim of the City of Chicago, Judge Vandeventer has advanced the case on the docket.

SOUTHERN EXPRESS DECISION.

United States Supreme Court Rules Against the Company.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day an opinion was announced by the Chief Justice in the case of the Southern Express Company against the State of Virginia, involving the legality of the State statute providing a penalty for overcharges by common carriers.

There were five cases, all appealed from the Supreme Court of the State by the express company. The judgment of the State court was against the express company, and to-day's opinion affirms this judgment. There was no written opinion in the case, but the decision was based upon the opinion in the case of the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railroad Company vs. Williman.

CREEK INDIAN FRAUDS.

Conspiracy in and About the Tribe to Float Spurious Warrants.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Special Agent Zeverly of the Interior Department, whose discovery of $90,000 worth of fraudulent Creek Indian warrants was announced last week, reached here to-day. He had a conference with Acting Secretary of the Interior Ryan and made a verbal report of his investigation.

This was confirmatory of the published statement showing that that amount of fraudulent warrants on the St. Louis Sub-Treasury had been issued, but that the Government would lose nothing by the transaction. The losers are outside parties who purchased the warrants on speculation. One of the discounters, acting in good faith, bought $50,000 worth of these warrants, paying 92 cents on the dollar. The remaining $40,000 is understood to be confined to a few parties.

The United States District Attorney has the case in his hands now, and it is probable that indictments will soon follow. The investigation developed the existence of a conspiracy within and about the tribe to float these warrants. A number of the most prominent officials in the tribe are charged with the offense, as well as several employes, while the assistance of outside parties not responsible for the accounts and the clerical work within the Creek Nation was necessary to complete the scheme.

THE YANTIC HAS COST ENOUGH.

Navy Department Will Not Repair Her for Gov. Pingree.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Navy Department has received a message from Gov. Pingree of Michigan asking that the damage sustained by the Yantic in her collision with the Canadienne at Montreal be repaired before the ship is turned over to the Michigan Naval Militia. To this Assistant Secretary Roosevelt replied as follows:

"Yantic is reported practically uninjured. If not receipted for immediately and taken charge of by representatives of State of Michigan vess will be ordered to return to Boston at once. There are many other naval militia organizations desiring the Yantic. We have already spent more money than we should have spent upon the Yantic and we will not spend a dollar more."

Commander Moore of the Yantic has made the following report concerning the collision of the Yantic: "Steamer collided with the Yantic after failing to answer signals and forcing Yantic out of the channel. Yantic was struck on port side of stem. False work and unimportant gear carried way. Ship practically uninjured."

DETROIT, Nov. 1.—Gov. Pingree referred to Commander Wilkes of the Naval Reserves the telegram of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt concerning the Yantic. Mr. Wilkes said later that Lieut. Hodges was in Montreal, and would receipt for the Yantic, and that the vessel would come to Detroit at once.

May Libel the Yantic.

MONTREAL, Nov. 1.—Robert Lindsay of Gaspo, who has chartered the steamship Canadienne, in an interview says that he will not allow the Yantic to proceed without her chief officer giving security for costs in the suit which he intends to bring against the United States for the damage done to his vessel by the Yantic. Some well-known lawyers here seem to think that the courts will sustain him. The agents of the steamship Canadienne have asked for an official investigation by the Harbor Board into the collision of Saturday, and that the Yantic be detained here until the responsibility for the accident is settled.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Akin, J. E. Marshall; Au Sable Forks, H. E. Gillespie; Buel, J. Parr; Burtonsville, S. W. Wells; Hegamann, A. J. Maynard; Hubbardsville, J. D. Clark; Minaville, H. Schuyler; Randall, C. M. Schuyler; Scotch Bush, R. Bradford; Sprout Brook, C. P. Wikoff; Standish, J. W. Tedford.

Connecticut—Minerton, Emma Peck; Waterford, W. C. Saunders; West Morris, F. A. Powers.

YELLOW FEVER OUTLOOK

Believed in New Orleans and Other Places that the Worst of the Epidemic Has Passed.

BEGINNING OF COLD WEATHER

Suicide of a Cashier of the American Express Company While Delirious with the Fever—Cut His Throat.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—Thirty-four new cases of yellow fever were reported today, and eight deaths.

Francis McNulty, the cashier of the American Express Company in this city, committed suicide at his home this morning, cutting his throat. He had the fever, and ended his life while in a fit of delirium.

The Board of Health believes that from now on the number of yellow fever cases will decrease gradually. The anxiously awaited cold wave arrived here last night.

The local forecast official predicts that frost will fall in the northern portion of Louisiana to-night. The cold snap has had the effect of increasing the mortality and also has caused the number of new cases to swell somewhat. It is generally believed, however, that to-morrow will show a decided improvement in the situation.

MOBILE, Nov. 1.—Nine new cases of yellow fever were reported here to-day. No deaths took place.

At Whistler nineteen cases are under treatment. There was one death there Sunday. From Mount Vernon the death of J. B. Sproggins is announced. Wager, Ala., up to yesterday had had forty cases and three deaths. Four new cases are reported at Flomaton, Ala.

The temperature has been falling steadily all day, and to-night is felt the first wintry air of the season. It is generally predicted that there will be a heavy frost before morning.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 1.—There was one new case of yellow fever here to-day and one death.

To-day it has been clear and cold. The thermometer has been under 60 all day and a cool wind has been blowing from the northwest. The indications are that it will be quite cold in the morning, and if there is no wind there will be a good frost.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 1.—The State Board of Health to-night issued the following official statement: "One new case of yellow fever is reported from Edwards and three from Nittayuma. There are no new cases at the other infected points. From Durant is reported one death."

MEMPHIS, Nov. 1.—The yellow fever situation is improving, and the weather continues such as to persuade physicians that the end is near at hand. Frost is predicted for to-night. The record to-day is two new cases and one death.

Refugees are returning by every train, and the railroads report very light travel out of the city.

THE FEVER QUARANTINE.

Disastrous Effect on Commerce of the Work of Southern Shotgun Health Brigades.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1.—The most distressing effect of the yellow fever epidemic in Louisiana and adjacent States has been the paralysis of business as a result of the quarantine regulations. Only a comparatively small number of people have contracted the disease, and the death rate has not been high, but the entire population has suffered from the business and industrial depression.

Within six hours after the official declaration that fever existed here every town in Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama was quarantined against New Orleans. Guards were placed on every road, armed with Winchesters and shotguns, and instructed to shoot down all who failed to halt promptly. Boards of Health sprang up in every quarter. Towns too small to gain the notoriety of mention on a railroad map and communities to the Postal Guide unknown did not hesitate to quarantine the whole world and post their miniature armies in the field to enforce their decree.

But the quarantine speedily proved more serious than grotesque. Many of the towns along the lines of railroads which extend from New Orleans to the Pacific Ocean not only asserted by force their right to prevent the rest of the world from visiting their narrow domains, but prohibited trains from passing through their limits. Trains bearing the mails and carrying inter-State merchandise were stopped and turned back. Near Jackson, Miss., the natives burned a bridge because the railroad was reluctant to obey the demands of the shotgun quarantine officials. Near Lake Charles, La., a railroad bridge on the Southern Pacific line was destroyed for a similar reason.

National and State law has been ruthlessly overridden under the pretense that the interest of the local health was supreme, and self-constituted Boards of Health, in some cases elected by towns of not more than thirty inhabitants, forbade the passage of trains and ordered the Postmaster not to receive or distribute mail, and enforced both orders. There are now in the Post Office of New Orleans hundreds of sacks of mail matter for points in Louisiana and Mississippi which cannot be delivered.

Many Men Out of Work.

The suspension of transportation on some of the lines, the reduction on all of them to one train a day, and the strictness with which the country towns enforced their quarantine have paralyzed business in New Orleans. Many business houses have bravely kept at work, but the majority have been compelled to reduce salaries and cut down to skeleton organization the number of their employes. The throwing of a vast number of men out of work has greatly aggravated the situation, which is now being relieved to quite a large extent by the commencement of public works, the laborers on which are paid by a large public subscription fund.

For many weeks after the quarantine officers placed their staying hand on commerce the railroads were completely blocked. At first the country outside refused to receive anything that had been in New Orleans. One town refused to receive a shipment of bar iron, fearing that germs were hidden between the molecules of iron, and reiterated its refusal when the shipper offered to run the iron through a furnace before shipment. Another town, whose fright was greater than its knowledge, refused to receive a carload of lime, which every one outside of that town knows is a powerful disinfectant.

The campaign of education of the towns was begun by the Board of Trade, which has the active co-operation of the Marine Hospital Service. The officials of the Government's medical system spread broadcast circulars describing what articles could safely be received after disinfection, and organized fumigating plants at each of the railroad depots. This work has proved effective, and many of the towns have made decided modifications in their regulations. Yet as each town has a different set of prohibitions on commerce, traffic is at a minimum, and only through freight is being handled in any quantity.

Schemes to Evade Quarantine.

Early last month Texas refused to allow freight from New Orleans to come within its borders. A large proportion of the import business of New Orleans consists of merchandise received in bond for California and Mexican points. None of this freight could be delivered, and for weeks the depots of the two Pacific lines were jammed with freight and cars. This is being worked off slowly, but at large cost. The greater portion of this class of goods is being shipped to New York, where it is sent across country to its destination. Another outlet is had by sending the freight to Texas, and thence to Mexico by way of Memphis, St. Louis, Denver, and El Paso, a roundabout route requiring three times as much mileage travel as would the direct road.

The local business houses are unable to send out their drummers. Many of the enterprising commercial men have tried to slip through the shotgun ranks, but in nearly every instance the effort was a failure, and danger to life and a large amount of physical privation was the only result. Some of the drummers went to St. Louis and Chicago, remained there a week or two and then started South in the vain hope that they would not be molested, but the bare fact that at some period of their lives they had been in New Orleans was sufficient to deny them entry to any of the smaller country towns.

Foreign Trade Not Disturbed.

While the local business has been stricken severely, the export trade of New Orleans has been as great as at any period in its history. The record of arrivals of vessels has been broken, and an unusually large number of ships line the wharves. Grain and cotton have been received right along, being about the only staples unaffected by quarantine. All the big elevators at the port's suburbs—Westwego, Southport, Port Chalmette, and Stuyvesant docks—are working to their fullest capacity. This is the only bright feature of the city's commercial story for the Fall. The import trade has been proportionately large, and has relieved a business situation that otherwise would be hopeless.

The supremacy of the shotgun quarantine has not been questioned at any point, although the chief sufferers by it are the big corporations, and especially the railroads. The Governors of the four States most affected by the quarantines have announced themselves unable to interfere, while the recklessness with which mail trains have been stopped shows that the Government is likewise powerless.

The Epidemic Not Severe.

At no time has the yellow fever been one-tenth as disastrous as the quarantines. In New Orleans nearly 1,450 persons have had the disease this Fall, of whom 150 have died. This is all the harm it has done to a population of 275,000. The distemper has been of a very mild type, and the mortality rate is one-half that of previous visitations.

Notwithstanding all the quarantines against Ocean Springs, Mobile, and New Orleans, the fever has succeeded in extending to forty other points in the South, ranging from Cairo and Memphis in the North to Mobile in the south, and from Atlanta and Montgomery in the east to Galveston and Houston as a west-capital, and Franklin, the home of Gov. Foster, maintained the strictest kind of armed embargo against New Orleans commerce, yet each has been infected. These facts demonstrate the foolishness of quarantine as it is practiced by the country towns.

National Quarantine Proposed.

Early during the session of Congress in December, a bill providing for a National Board of Health and a National system of quarantine will be introduced. Senator Caffery of Louisiana has announced that he will introduce such a bill, and others have declared in its favor. This will take the whole matter out of the hands of the ignorant local officials, and give it into the keeping of men of science and method, whose work will not be likely to ruin the commerce of a whole State.

The advent of cold weather is close at hand. In a few days the fever will feel its effects, and the number of cases be reduced to a few sporadic ones, which can easily be controlled. It is believed that by the end of next week business will have resumed its normal aspect in Louisiana.

STOLE FOR HIS SWEETHEART.

Mount Vernon Girl Pays Her Lover's Fine When His Crime Was Discovered.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Nov. 1.—When Herman Scherer, a young grocery clerk, was arraigned in the police court here to-day, a story of theft carried on by him, it is alleged, to benefit his sweetheart, was brought to the surface. When adjudged guilty and fined $25, the young woman showed her devotion by paying the amount and securing the release of Scherer. They left court together.

Scherer was employed by S. A. Marks, on South Fourth Avenue, and it was his employer who made the complaint against him. It was Scherer's duty to call for and deliver orders, and along his route were many cash customers. His employer noticed that receipts were falling off, although the stock was disappearing at the same rate as when profits were high. An investigation was begun, which led to the arrest of Scherer on Saturday. When he returned to the store with an order for a two-cent cake of yeast from a cash customer it was noticed that he had a big basket containing coffee, tea, sugar, and, in fact, a general line of goods, for the woman. After he had delivered the goods his employer called on the customer, and learned that the boy collected $3.02. He turned in but the 2 cents and was arrested.

PRINCETON EXPLORING PARTY.

Mr. Hatcher to Hunt for Fossils and Other Specimens in Patagonia.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 1.—John Bell Hatcher, Ph. B., Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology of Princeton University, will sail on Nov. 6 for South America to continue his investigations into the paleontology and geology of Southern Patagonia, commenced two years ago. Mr. Hatcher will land at Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan, and will work from that place northward along the eastern base of the Andes as far as the Argentine territory of Chubut.

The main object of the expedition will be to complete as far as possible the collections of fossil birds and mammals already secured from the tertiary deposits of Patagonia. Collections will be made especially from the Pyrotherium and lower Santa Cruz beds, and also a series of the Dinosaurs from the caltaceous deposits. Extensive collections of the invertebrate fossil from the various marine tertiary and merozoic horizons of the region will also be secured.

Careful attention will be given to a detailed study of the geology of the region, and especially to stratiography, in order to establish if possible the relative age of certain deposits now in dispute upon satisfactory stratiographical evidences, and therefore beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt.

An attempt will also be made to secure a fairly representative collection of the littoral fauna, especially of the Atlantic coast region; and especial care will be given to the fresh-water life of the interior and to the land mollusks.

The collections of recent birds, mammals, and plants which Mr. Hatcher secured on the former expedition will be augmented, and it is expected that the bird series will be made nearly complete, not only of Patagonia, but of Terra del Fuego as well.

Some attention will be given to ethnology, and an attempt will be made to secure a series of photographs representing the different Indian tribes, as well as collections illustrating the arts, every-day life, habits, and customs of the plains and maritime tribes of both the mainland Indians and the island Indians of the Terra del Fuegan archipelago.

The expedition will be gone about three years

NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The Building Opened to the Public Without Ceremony.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The new Congressional Library, which has been in course of construction for the last six years, was opened to the public to-day. There were no ceremonies of any kind. All the departments, with the exception of those devoted to the fine arts and music are ready for the use of the public, and the work in the two named is being pushed as rapidly as possible.

Everything is on a complete scale, and the automatic arrangements for the delivery and return of books work satisfactorily. About 350,000 volumes are now on the shelves of the library, many of the books not having as yet been removed from the Capitol Building, in which the old library was situated.

Bridge Plans Approved.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The Acting Secretary of War has approved the map of location and plans of a bridge to be constructed by the Department of Public Parks of the City of New York across the channel between City Island and Pelham Bay Park, in the City of New York.

Cuban Mail Contract Let.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The final act in awarding the Cuban mail contract for the next five years to the New York and Cuban Mail Steamship Company was accomplished to-day when Postmaster General Gary affixed his signature to the papers.

GOLFERS AT KNOLLWOOD

Players Finish in the Rain, but the Games Are Close and Many Scores Low.

TRAVIS WINS A GOLD MEDAL

He Is Pressed by Harriman, Who Comes in One Stroke Behind, Followed by Douglas, Fenn, and Stewart in a Tie for Third Place.

Golfing in the rain was apparently enjoyed yesterday at the Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains. The open tournament of the club, which is to continue three days, was begun. Thirty-one contestants started and finished the thirty-six-hole medal-play round. The best sixteen became eligible for the hole-play rounds beginning this morning, for a handsomely ornamented silver cup given by John D. Archbold, President of the club. The others will compete for the Consolation Cup given by G. D. F. Leith.

There was an excellent array of expert golfers, men who have won prizes in many a hard-fought contest during the year, and this gathering of stars made the games decidedly sporty, while bringing out a succession of close and low scores. It will require good golf to win the trophies in this tournament.

A gold medal was offered for the best score of the day for thirty-six holes, and W. J. Travis, the Oakland Club champion, was the winner. His total for the double round was 163 strokes, but he did not have any to spare, for close behind him, with 164, came H. M. Harriman, one of the Knollwood cracks. Then, in a tie for third place, with 165, came such prominent golfers as Arthur H. Fenn, champion of the Palmetto Club; Findlay Douglas, champion of Fairfield, and W. G. Stewart of Seabright. A. M. Robbins, one of St. Andrew's leading men and winner of the Morris County Cup last week, came next, followed by N. C. Reynal of Knollwood and Dr. E. C. Rushmore, the former champion of Tuxedo.

Travis, by his victory, repeated his performance of Thursday at the Essex County Club, Orange, where he also won the gold medal for the best score. His game was consistently steady throughout. Harriman also played a beautifully steady game, and made the eighteen-hole course in the lowest record of the day, 80 strokes, done in his afternoon round. The record is 77 strokes, held by Fenn, who made it last Spring in the club's big tournament.

Fenn played a game which may well cause his opponents to view him with considerable trepidation. He made the eighth and eleventh holes in two strokes, both short holes, but requiring good drives and accurate judgment to get in two. His seven strokes for the third hole were caused by a poor play out of bounds, obliging him to pick his ball up and lose two strokes. Dr. Rushmore fell into difficulties on the first hole in the afternoon, sending his ball into a mass of bushes which required four heroic strokes to get it out, and he ran up to twelve for the hole.

Some of the late contestants to finish caught the full force of the rainstorm in the afternoon, and as they trampled up to the clubhouse their golf costumes had a very limp appearance.

The list of players, with total scores, are, the first sixteen being eligible ones for the big trophy, the others falling into the Consolation Cup ranks:

	First Round.	Second Round.	Total.
W. J. Travis, Oakland	82	81	163
H. M. Harriman, Knollwood	84	80	164
Arthur H. Fenn, Palmetto	82	83	165
W. G. Stewart, Seabright	81	84	165
Findley Douglas, Fairfield	84	81	165
A. M. Robbins, St. Andrew's	86	83	169
N. C. Reynal, Knollwood	89	85	174
E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo	84	95	179
L. E. Larocque, Knollwood	87	92	179
L. E. Van Etten, Knollwood	90	94	184
Beverly Ward, Jr., Baltusrol	90	97	187
C. L. Tappin, Westbrook	91	97	188
J. B. Baker, St. Andrew's	98	95	193
D. Brandreth, Dutchess County	98	97	195
C. A. Fry, Richmond County	98	99	197
Lieut. R. P. Davis, West Point	98	99	197
Chauncey F. Kerr, Lakewood	101	97	198
Alexander Morten, no date	95	99	199
H. Lounsbery, Bedford	102	97	199
W. G. Marsh, Morris County	98	102	200
W. Slocum, Staten Island	102	99	201
N. H. Lord, Ardsley	104	98	202
D. P. Kingsley, St. Andrew's	100	102	202
D. W. Taylor, Seabright	101	102	203
F. Sadlier, Westchester	101	102	203
W. L. Thompson, Knollwood	103	103	206
H. F. Godfrey, Shinnecock	102	106	208
J. G. Moffat, St. Andrew's	103	106	209
F. Ball, Knollwood	116	101	217
T. G. Paull, Knollwood	108	109	217
A. McClave, St. Andrew's	118	101	319

The competitors for the chief trophy will play as follows in the first hole play round this morning: Brandreth and Davis, Douglas and Stewart, Travis and Van Etten, Larocque and Rushmore, Harriman and Fry, Fenn and Ward, Baker and Reynal, Robbins and Tappin.

FOOTBALL IN GEORGIA.

On Account of the Death of Von Gammon the Game May Be Prohibited.

ATLANTA, Nov. 1.—As a result of the fatal injuries received by Von Gammon of the University of Georgia football team in the game Saturday, the team probably will disband.

In the House of Representatives to-day a resolution was introduced to prohibit football playing in all universities and other institutions in Georgia receiving aid from the State.

Senator Allen introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to prohibit football in Georgia.

De La Salle's Protest Overruled.

A special meeting of the Interscholastic Athletic Association was held at Trinity School yesterday afternoon to decide a protest over a decision made in De La Salle-Berkeley football game last week. De La Salle's protest against a "touch-back" for Berkeley was not allowed and Referee Browne's decision was sustained.

The Seventh's Range Opened.

The shooting range at the Seventh Regiment Armory was opened for the first time this season last night. Many improvements have been made. Several members tried the new Springfield rifle for the first time, and seemed well pleased with the change. The rifle will receive a fair test on Saturday night, when the rifle club season begins.

RACING AT MORRIS PARK

Rain Converted the Track into Mud Ponds, but There Were Two Exciting Finishes.

BOOKMAKERS LIGHT CANDLES

Darkness in the Betting Ring—Lobengula Beats Ben Eder and Myrtle Harkness—Sly Fox and Flax Spinner Run a Dead Heat.

Racegoers have had much to be thankful for as regards weather conditions ever since the close of the Brighton Beach Summer meeting, but yesterday, the last day but one of racing in this State for 1897, the broad stretches of track at Morris Park were converted into mud ponds. The card originally drawn by the Horsemen's Protective Association was a poor one, and did not promise exciting contests, but contrary to expectations, and in spite of the poor condition of the track, the finishes in some of the events were highly interesting.

This was true especially of the finish in the second race at a mile and an eighth, over the hill. It was a selling affair, with but five starters, but three of them ran almost locked from the last quarter pole, and never relinquished the drive until the race had been won.

King T., who was in at the top weight of 114 pounds, cut out the pace, and took the field of four a merry clip in spite of the sticky going, until the top of the hill was reached. He shot his bolt then, and gave way to Ben Eder, the odds-on favorite, who had been backed for a ton of money by M. F. Dwyer at 1 to 2 and 2 to 5.

Ben Eder was joined by Myrtle Harkness and Lobengula, and from the quarter pole, where the three were on even terms, up to the wire there was one of the prettiest and gamest struggles of the year. First Ben Eder would get his nose in front, and then Lobengula or Myrtle Harkness would occupy the position of leader, but none of the three ever got more than a head's advantage. The surging part of the drive was the bulldog persistency of Myrtle Harkness, for she hung on like grim death, and never faltered under Clayton's punishment.

When the trio was fifty yards from the wire all were on even terms, and then by a superb effort Williams seemed to lift Lobengula enough to make him win by a short head as the wire was passed. Ben Eder was second by the same distance in front of Myrtle Harkness.

Another finish that was interesting was the one in the fifth race, a selling affair for two-year-olds at a mile, in which Sly Fox and Flax Spinner ran a dead heat. Sly Fox was in front when the field went away, to a straggling start, and it was not until the turn for the stretch that Flax Spinner could get through to a favorable position. Then there was a game struggle to the end, which resulted in a decision of a dead heat. Oxnard managed to beat the others for third place.

The first race was simply a runaway affair for Fetiche, the "good thing" which Fred Gebhard has tried to win with several times this Fall. A. F. Walcott, whose colors were prominent some years ago, won second money with his colt Gaspard, who was heavily backed.

By the time the second race was called the bookmakers found it necessary to light candles in the ring in order to continue business, and some of them were so disgusted that they left their benches for the day.

Tappan, a 20-to-1 chance, captured the third race by a length and one-half from Red Spider, another 20-to-1 chance.

The fourth race went to J. A. Grey, who went to the front at the start, and made every post a winning post. Premier attempted to go after him in the last furlong, but was obliged to be content with second place.

The sixth race went to M. F. Dwyer's Ben Ronald, who was made the medium of another of Mr. Dwyer's plunges. Nana H. looked dangerous for a time, but gave out after going three-quarters. Knight of the Garter also made a bid, but finished a length behind Ben Ronald.

Sunset to-day will be at 4:57 P. M., and, as the races must be finished before that time, as directed by law, the first race will be called at 1:30 P. M.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds that have never been placed. Purse of $300, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five furlongs, straight. Time—1:01⅘.

1—Fetiche, F. Gebhard's br. g., by Faverdale-Amulet, 112 pounds, 4 to 5 and 1 to 2 (Clayton)
2—Gaspard, A. F. Walcott's b. c., 115, 5 to 2 and even money.....(Williams)
2—Black Dude, J. White's blk. g., 112, 6 to 1.....(Lewis)

Hearse, 115, 30 to 1, (Hirsch;) Larequois, 115, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Crayon, 112, 25 to 1, (Coyle,) and Black T., 115, 40 to 1, (Connolly,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won easily by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth over the hill. Time—1:55.

1—Lobengula, Green B. Morris's br. h., by Hudson-Zulu, 5 years, 108 pounds, 7 to 2 and 3 to 5.....(Williams)
2—Ben Eder, M. F. Dwyer's b. h., 4, 111, 2 to 1 and out.....(Sims)
3—Myrtle Harkness, J. E. Madden's b. m., 4, 109, 20 to 1.....(Clayton)

King T., 114, 12 to 1, (Hewett,) and W. R., 111, 30 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won in a drive by a head; the same distance between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $400, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

1—Tappan, F. E. Lown's br. g., by Powhattan-Finical, 3 years, 104 pounds, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(H. Martin)
2—Red Spider, M. F. Stephenson's b. g., 3, 93, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1.....(Makin)
3—Kaiser Ludwig, H. T. Griffin's b. c., 3, 110, 8 to 1.....(Williams)

Tanis, 109, 8 to 1, (Hewett;) Taranto, 107, 8 to 1, (Bergen;) Convention, 98, 5 to 2, (Thompson;) Ten Spot, 102, 25 to 1, (Peck;) Her Own, 101, 12 to 1, (O'Connor;) Woodbird, 101, 50 to 1, (Garrigan;) Detective, 109, 50 to 1, (Washburn;) Lanscale, 106, 50 to 1, (Forbes;) Bon Ami, 109, 50 to 1, (Hirsch;) Slow Poke, 104, 50 to 1, (Coyle;) Eleanor Mc, 103, 25 to 1, (Maher;) Free Lance, 110, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Cooper, 105, 8 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length and a half; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven furlongs. Time—1:28.

1—J. A. Grey, W. A. Porter's br. g., by Willful-Miss Glennon, 5 years, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Clayton)
2—Premier, James McLaughlin's ch. h., 4, 113, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Coyle)
3—Imperator, James Galway's br. c., 3, 105, 3 to 1.....(Williams)

Hanwell, 95, 8 to 1, (Garrigan;) Hugh Penn, 106, 6 to 1, (Songer;) Warrento, 87, 10 to 1, (Forbes,) and Rey El Santa Anita, 121, 6 to 1, (Sims,) also ran and finished in the order named.

Won handily by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. The Withers mile. Time—1:42⅘.

*—Sly Fox, C. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Silver Fox-Astoria, 109 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(Sims)
*—Flax Spinner, James R. Keene's br. c., 106, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(H. Martin)
3—Oxnard, John E. Madden's b. c., 103, 8 to 1.....(Hewitt)

Gl

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Lord Rosebery Addresses the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on Free Trade.

DIAMONDS STOLEN IN LONDON

Sheffield's Export of Cutlery to America Less Than at Any Time in Seven Years—French Troops Suffer Loss in Africa.

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 1.—Lord Rosebery addressed a large meeting here this evening in connection with the centenary celebration of the Chamber of Commerce. He reviewed the history of free trade, elaborately eulogizing what he described as its "advantages to England."

Lord Rosebery contended that the condition of agriculture abroad, despite bounties and protection, was little better, and in some cases, was worse than in England. He quoted Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion Premier, as "a most illustrious authority, sustaining the view that it is free trade which has preserved and consolidated the British Empire."

He fully agreed with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he declared that any deviation from absolute political and commercial freedom would only weaken the bonds holding the empire together, and that "anything in the direction of an imperial zollverein would weaken the empire internally and excite the permanent hostility of the whole world, already seriously excited by British prosperity under free trade."

He said he would "tread softly in the presence of the idea of a zollverein," for he believed it already dead. I behooved them to walk strongly and warily in the path of empire; but such a zollverein would form a permanent menace of war.

GEN. VON BUELOW DEAD.

He Was a Brother of the German Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Gen. Von Buelow, brother of Baron von Buelow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, died here today, as the result of injuries which he sustained by being thrown from his horse while out riding.

29 VICTIMS OF A COLLISION.

Six of the Persons Injured on a German Railroad May Die.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—An engine collided today with a train at Ellenberg, on the Halle-Kottbus line, fifteen miles from Leipsic. Seventy-nine persons were injured, and of this number six persons may die as a result of the injuries they have received.

$75,000 DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Diamond Merchants' Alliance Store in London Entered.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The store occupied by the Diamond Merchants' Alliance, on Piccadilly, this city, was broken into by burglars between Saturday and Monday morning, and diamonds, &c., to the value of $75,000 were stolen. There is no clue to the identity of the thieves.

FRENCH REVERSE IN AFRICA.

Punitive Expedition in the Congo District Surprised by the Enemy.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—It is announced in a special dispatch from Paris that a detachment of French troops which had been sent to the Ogowai River in the Congo district for the purpose of avenging an attack made by the natives of that locality upon a mail steamer, the Eclaireur, in August last, has been surprised by the enemy, with the result that many men belonging to the expeditionary force have been killed or wounded. The French Colonial Administrator, who took part in the expedition, was seriously wounded.

SHEFFIELD'S TRADE DECLINES.

Cutlery Exports to America Less than at Any Time in Seven Years.

SHEFFIELD, England, Nov. 1.—The returns of the exports of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States show that they amounted only to $60,000 for the last quarter, as compared with $150,000 for the same period, July, August, and September, of 1896. This is the worst showing made for the cutlery exporters of this city for seven years past.

The exports of steel, however, have increased $25,000; but the total exports of Sheffield have fallen from $600,000 to $115,000.

ENGLISH COTTON TROUBLES.

Proposition to Cut Wages to be Decided by Arbitration.

MANCHESTER, England, Nov. 1.—At a conference just held here between representatives of the employers of the cotton operatives it was announced that the employers gave a month's notice of their intention to make a 5 per cent. reduction in the amount of the wages of their employes.

Later in the day the representatives of the employers and the delegates of the operatives came to an agreement to submit to arbitration the proposition to reduce by 5 per cent., a month hence, the wages of the cotton operatives.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA DRAWN.

Match Between Australian and English Elevens at Adelaide Ended.

ADELAIDE, South Australia, Nov. 1.—The cricket match between an Australian eleven and the English eleven led by Capt. Stoddart, which began on Thursday last here, was ended to-day in a draw.

The Australian players, in their first innings, concluded on Friday, made 409 runs, of which number 200 were scored by Hill. The Englishmen, in their first innings, ended on Saturday, made 475 runs, Prince Ranjitsinghi having footed up 189 of this score.

At the close of play on Saturday the Australians, in their second innings, had scored 124 runs for three wickets, and when the match was declared drawn today the Australians had 187 runs to their credit for five wickets down.

RUSSIAN ADVISER IN KOREA.

Report that an Englishman Was Dismissed at Russia's Instance.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Times publishes a dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Korea, which says that the Russian Minister has forced the Korean Government to dismiss its English Financial Adviser and Chief of Customs and to put a Russian in his place.

SPAIN BUYS BRITISH WARSHIPS.

She Purchases New Cruisers by Arrangement with Another Power.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—The Daily Chronicle says this morning:

"We are informed that the Spanish Government signed contracts last week with an important firm of British shipbuilders by which it acquires some cruisers, armed with quick-firing guns, which the firm had nearly completed for another Government, whose consent, presumably, Spain had secured to this arrangement.

"When the question of finance was raised by the constructors the Spanish Minister of Marine, Admiral Bermejo, represented that in the event of war the Spanish Government could count upon an internal war loan."

Deaths from Influenza in Berlin.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—Four deaths from influenza were reported here to-day.

AFFAIRS IN NICARAGUA.

Diet of the Greater Republic and Minister Merry—People Suffering Under Zelaya's Rule.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Oct. 14.—It is understood that the Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America, now in session here, has refused to agree with the arguments put forward by Secretary Sherman in support of the appointment of Capt. William L. Merry of San Francisco as Minister of the United States to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, while partly recognizing the Diet. It is claimed that this step was taken in order to force the United States Government to recognize the Diet, although that body may be overturned almost any day by a successful revolution or by the withdrawal from it of any one of the Presidents governing the States it represents. The reply of the Diet will probably be forwarded to the United States on Oct. 17 or 20.

The feeling of opposition to the Presidents, also termed "Dictators," of the States of the Greater Republic of Central America is steadily growing in bitterness, and in this country the people are suffering greatly under the rule of Gen. Zelaya. Their resentment has been intensified by the merciless acts of Zelaya and his favorites, I. D. Gomez and M. C. Matus, who have gone so far as to shoot men accused of taking part in the revolution of September, imprisoning hundreds of citizens without trial, exacting large sums of money from natives having valuable property, and otherwise oppressing the people to such an extent that during the past two years, it is asserted on good authority, more than 10,000 native Nicaraguans have been compelled to abandon their homes and expatriate themselves. Finally, it is asserted that nearly all the foreigners in Nicaragua are anxious to collect the money due them and leave this republic for better governed localities.

Nobody seems to know where all the money collected by forced loans goes, and the current belief is that Zelaya and his friends have been sending large sums abroad, as no national debts have been paid and no internal improvements made which will account for the excessive fines and forced loans imposed upon the people.

Señor E. Elesonder, a venerable merchant of Managua, has been imprisoned in the penitentiary and his large stores have been closed by the Government because of his failure to pay a forced loan. Señor Elesonder is heavily in debt for his stock of merchandise to commission houses in New York City, London, and Hamburg, but it looks as if his goods will be sold by the Government for the latter's benefit, and the foreign creditors will be the losers.

The officials in a previous case, that of Chamorro & Dias, merchants of this city, without taking an inventory of their goods, commenced the sale, under police surveillance, of all their belongings, the amount realized being credited to the large fines and forced loans demanded of the firm because they were suspected of favoring the revolution. This firm is said to be largely in debt to G. Amsinck & Co. of New York City and to bankers in London and Hamburg.

Other merchants whose stores have been closed by the Government have escaped having their goods sold at ruinous prices by borrowing money to meet the demands of the Government in the shape of forced loans and fines.

The Diet of the Greater Republic of Central America has recognized John Jenkins as United States Consul at San Salvador, capital of the Republic of Salvador.

The Congress has extended for five years the time during which the Nicaraguan Government will pay premiums for the planting of coffee, cocoa, or india-rubber trees or ramie.

Congress has also enacted that natives of Central America may get free titles to any amount of the national lands in Eastern Nicaragua, provided they cultivate one-fifth of such land during the first year they settle upon it.

Gen. Herrera, formerly of the Republic of Colombia, for about two years past Governor of the Northeast (Cape Gracias) District of Nicaragua, has been removed by order of President Zelaya.

YACHT BRITANNIA SOLD.

Name of the Buyer from the Prince of Wales Not Yet Disclosed.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—The Prince of Wales has sold his yacht Britannia, but the name of the purchaser has not yet been disclosed.

INSURANCE AGAINST STRIKES.

German Employers Forming the Industria to Secure Their Losses.

BERLIN, Nov. 1.—An insurance society, to be called Industria, is being formed by employers throughout Germany to insure against loss arising from strikes. The society will have a capital of 5,000,000 marks.

PLOT DISCLOSED IN VENEZUELA.

Five Hundred Arrests for an Attempt to Start a Revolution.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Nov. 1.—Great excitement has been caused here by the discovery of a plot to start a revolution in Venezuela, in order to prevent the meeting of Congress.

Five hundred arrests have been made by order of the Government. The country at large, however, remains quiet.

TO CONTROL SOUDAN TRADE.

British Syndicate Obtains Concessions in Exchange for an Annuity.

LONDON, Nov. 2.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Paris says:

"A British syndicate has obtained sole control of the trade of the Soudan in exchange for the payment of an annuity to the Egyptian Government and the defrayal of the expenses of military occupation. It will reconstruct and work the railway from Suakin, on the Red Sea, to Berber, on the Nile, the southernmost point reached by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition."

Two Indian Chiefs Surrender.

SIMLA, Nov. 1.—Sadda Khan and his brother, leading chiefs of the Maddakhels, have surrendered to the British. This is an important step in the settlement of the Tochi difficulty.

WHITEWAY MINISTRY LOSES.

Newfoundland's Election Overturns the Party in Power.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 1.—The Whiteway Ministry has been defeated in the general legislative election, and will probably resign by the end of the month. The full returns have not yet been received, but there is no doubt that the Opposition has secured nineteen out of the thirty-six seats. The Government has won in eleven districts. Six remain to be heard from, but the full returns will doubtless be in to-morrow.

Sir William Whiteway, the Premier, has been beaten by 852 votes in the Trinity district, which has furnished the great surprise of the campaign. P. J. Scott, the Receiver General, was beaten by 700 in the Placentia district. H. J. B. Woods, Surveyor General, was defeated by 400 votes in the Bay de Verde district, and in the Bonavista district Mr. Taot, the Medical Director, was defeated by 1,000 votes. The only Executive Cabinet officers remaining are R. Bond, Colonial Secretary, who will probably carry Twillingate, and E. P. Morris, Solicitor General, whose majority in the St. John's district is 300.

Sir James Winter, the leader of the Opposition, carried the Burin district with a majority of two to one over his Ministerial opponent; and the Opposition majorities throughout the colony are in most cases very large.

Meeting of Rainy Day Club.

The Rainy Day Club will hold its next regular meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel on Nov. 3, at 3 P. M. Charles T. Wingate, sanitary engineer, will address the meeting on the subject "Houses as They Are and as They Should Be." A general discussion will follow.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

Lieut. H. K. Hines is detached from the Bache and ordered home with two months' leave.

Lieut. T. M. Brunby is detached from the Naval Observatory and ordered to the Olympia, by steamer of Dec. 7, from San Francisco.

Commodore Howell, on assuming command of the European station in December, will be relieved as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard by Capt. Silas Casey.

Capt. McCormick, who is detached at Norfolk, is assigned to the flagship New York, relieving Capt. Casey.

VICTORIA'S JUBILEE GIFTS

An Exhibition in London of Gifts from All Quarters of the Globe.

AMERICA WELL REPRESENTED

A Square Mile of Illuminated Addresses on Parchment, Silk, and Vellum—A Collection Ranging from Precious Stones to Bicycles.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Yesterday, at the Imperial Institute, South Kensington, an exhibition of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee presents was opened to the public at an admission fee of 1 shilling per head, the income from the exhibition—which will last several months—to be devoted to the Prince of Wales's Free Hospital Fund.

It is quite safe to say that a considerable number of the curious thousands who flocked to see this wonderful display were from the United States, and they doubtless took away with them an undivided opinion that Victoria of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., is a popular lady in more parts of the world than England alone.

The entire north gallery of the institute, some 300 feet in length, is completely filled with articles of the most precious value, and, it is claimed, a square mile of parchment, silk, and vellum in every stage of illumination. That the world in toto has offered something to the good woman who wears the British crown is entirely palpable. Gold and silver and precious stones from India, Africa, Asia, Australia, and America are in supply sufficient for a king's ransom.

The most intricate filigree from the Punjab, carved ivory from Central Africa, ebony, pearl, and porcelain from China, embroidered silks from Japan, sapphires from Russia, turquoises from Persia, wonderful woods from Jamaica, Canada, and the South Seas, modern jewelry, paintings, bicycles, and furniture make up an almost endless list, that it would take too long to describe, but presents to the eye a panorama of wealth and beauty enchanting to the visitor.

Gifts from the United States.

Perhaps the most interesting of all the gifts and addresses, to a citizen of the great Republic, are those that come from the land of the Stars and Stripes, and those may be enumerated as follows:

A very handsome silver and gold inlaid envelope opener and paper cutter in the form of a sword, with a jeweled hilt, from Lady Randolph Churchill.

An exquisite hand-painted china cup and saucer, in a violet velvet case, from Miss Anna B. Leonard, New York.

A poker-work medallion, in a black leather case, inclosed in an outer one of white silk, from Herman Marcus, New York.

An address, highly illuminated, with seal attached, in a handsome polished oak setting, from the Society of the Colonial Wars, bearing the following inscription:

Organized by descendants of men who by their services on the battlefield and in the Government under the authority of Great Britain or Holland laid the foundation of the United States, does hereby respectfully present its congratulations to her gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, on the occasion of the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign.

Ordered by a General Council of the society held in New Haven, Conn., May 13, 1897.

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, Governor General.
HOWLAND PELL, Secretary General.

An address, with signatures, bound in red morocco, with gold corners, inclosed in a mahogany case, with gold plate, from the members of the St. George's Society of New York British by birth or descent.

An address, in a handsome gold frame, from British residents in Jamestown, Va.

An address, in white silk covers, from the Citrus' Colony Club, Placer County, Cal.

An address, in brown morocco covers, from the Trustees of Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts.

An address, in red morocco, very elaborately decorated, from the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, Mass.

An address, with photograph, bound in blue morocco and gold, from the Masonic Veteran Association of Illinois.

An address from the New York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, bearing the signatures of Mrs. Donald McLean,, Caroline B. Stewart, Marie Clinton Le Duc, Sara Delafield Pryor, Sara Francis Hall, G. Van Cortlandt Hamilton, Marguerite S. Postley, Emma G. Lathrop, Louise Ward McAllister, Harriet L. Davis, Ross White Elmes, Estelle E. Doremus, and the Rev. J. Hewett Steele.

Presents from Royalty.

In point of general interest, perhaps, the gifts from the crowned heads of the world attract the most attention. These are oil paintings, jeweled ornaments, vases, and screens, mainly from the royal families of Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and Denmark. From other royal personages in France, Italy, China, Persia, Japan, Korea, and Turkey, a most extensive list covering thirty odd articles of great beauty is noted.

Five hundred and ninety-one of the Queen's servants presented a magnificent diamond, ruby, and sapphire bracelet in the design of a rose, shamrock, thistle and lotus flowers entwining a crown.

The Prime Minister of Hyderabad, India, sent a most interesting gift—a tiger's skull mounted in gold, its eyes being a watch and a barometer, with an inkstand, penholder, and pen wiper set into the frontal bone in solid gold.

Mrs. Kendal, the actress, offered a most beautiful bamboo cane with tortoiseshell handle set with blue enamel and diamonds.

From the Hawaiian Islands a most British toned address was received, embellished with the arms of the Empire and signed on behalf of "The Queen's loyal subjects" by a representative committee.

The great charm of the exhibition seems to be the feeling on the part of visitors that they have been permitted to view on a par with the royal household the private property of the sovereign. It is another stroke of that democratic diplomacy which has marked the Queen's life during her reign. But, beyond this, the real merit of the show lies in the richness and variety of the gifts and in the apparent widespread popularity of a good woman, whose sympathy has always been so readily extended to other countries and individuals whenever the occasion demanded it.

It is quite safe to say that no exhibition will be so widely patronized and so thoroughly enjoyed by every one—British, American, Asiatic, African, or colonial—who has an hour or two to spare when in London.

HENRY JARDINE.

PERTH AMBOY WOMAN'S SUICIDE

Tried to Kill Her Husband Just Before She Died—Took Poison.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 1.—Mrs. Lena Christian committed suicide to-day, and just before she died attempted to kill her husband. She was fifty years old, and her husband was about the same age.

She drank the contents of a bottle of carbolic acid. She was in a room in the upper part of the house when she took the poison. After drinking it she descended to the first floor where her husband was, and, taking a large bottle, struck her husband on the head. His injury was not serious. She tried to strike him again, but he ran out of the house.

A few minutes later he heard his wife moaning, and entering the house found her in great agony. She died in a short time.

Forest Fire in Connecticut.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 1.—A forest fire is raging on South Mountains, adjacent to the Air Line Railroad tracks, about five miles to the westward of Middletown. Four hundred acres of woodland have been burned over. A gang of forty Italians have been at work fighting the fire since Sunday afternoon, but thus far they have been unable to check it. It is thought that the fire was started by hunters.

A BLIND EVANGELIST.

Alexander Church, Jr., of Birdsborough, Penn., Also Without Hands, Made an Officer in the Salvation Army.

READING, Penn., Nov. 1.—Stone blind and without hands is the condition of Alexander Church, Jr., of Birdsborough, a village about ten miles south of Reading, Penn. Several days ago Gen. Duffin of the Salvation Army appointed Mr. Church a Brevet Captain, and the afflicted man takes great pleasure in the anticipation of the good work he expects to accomplish by visiting, as an evangelist, all the Salvation Army Corps in the State of Pennsylvania, and the various iron manufacturing establishments.

The "Blind Evangelist," as he is now called, selects the iron industries as the places he will visit, principally because he was, up to a few years ago, an iron worker himself, and well acquainted with the natures of the workmen.

Three years ago, while employed at Fort Sever, near Monocacy, Penn., a proving ground where discarded cannon and other iron and steel appliances which the Government has no further use for, are destroyed, Mr. Church lost the sight of both eyes, both hands were blown off, and other parts of his body injured seriously in an explosion of dynamite. During a long period of confinement in bed, consequent to the accident, a strong desire to embrace religion and become one of its exponents took possession of him, and after convalescing he spent much of his time in preaching to the people in his neighborhood.

With his recent appointment in the Army of Salvationists he expects to work hard in the cause, and will wear in his work the uniform of a Brevet Captain of the order.

The Blind Evangelist is twenty-eight years of age, and married, but since his accident his wife does not live with him, but resides about thirty miles away, in Chester County.

Notwithstanding his helplessness, he is very happy. His father is a bookkeeper in the employ of the large Brooke Iron Works, at Birdsborough. The blind man is an excellent speaker, and well posted from information derived by others reading to him.

THE WESTMINISTER STANDARDS

Details of the Coming Celebration of the 250th Anniversary of Their Adoption.

The Executive Committee of the Presbyterian Union, of which James Yereance of 120 Broadway is Chairman, has announced the programme for the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Westminster standards, which takes place on Monday and Tuesday, Nov. 8 and 9. There are to be two meetings on the first day and one on the second.

The "Old First" Presbyterian Church, at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, is the place selected for the opening exercises of the celebration, which occur at 2:30 P. M. on Monday, and will be held under the auspices of the Historical Committee of the New York Presbytery. Rev. Dr. Benjamin Breckenridge Warfield, Professor of Systematic Theology in Princeton University, will then give an address on "The Westminster Standards: Their Significance as a Creed." The Rev. Dr. William S. Plummer Bryan, pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Chicago, will speak on "The Westminster Standards as Tested by History." The third address, completing a comprehensive treatment of the standards as a whole, will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Frank F. Ellinwood, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church. His subject is: "The Westminster Standards and the Evangelization of the World."

The exercises on Monday evening, which will begin at 8 o'clock, are to take place in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall, to which admission will be by ticket. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Presbyterian Union, and will partake of a more or less social nature. Marchesi will serve refreshments. Quarterly millennial addresses are to be delivered by the Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat, President of the Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Penn., and by the Rev. Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in Washington, D. C. The Moderator of the General Assembly, the Moderator of the New York Synod, and the Moderator of the New York Presbytery will be among the other participants in the exercises of the occasion.

The third and final session of the celebration will be held at 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening in the "Old First" Church, under the auspices of the Sunday School Committee of the Presbytery. It will consist of an assemblage of all the Presbyterian Sunday schools in the city. Representative men will speak, and a feature of the evening will be the awarding of Bible prizes and a banner to the scholars who have committed the Westminster Catechism to memory.

The church organist and musical director, William C. Carl, will have charge of the music on all three occasions. His choir and soloists will render anthems and glees, and lead in the singing of appropriate hymns. Souvenirs of the celebration will be given out, and no pains will be spared to make it thoroughly delightful, as well as "historical in the annals of the Presbyterian Church."

THE HOLT JURY DISCHARGED.

Were Out for Seven Hours and Could Not Agree.

The jury in the case of George W. Holt, the Brooklyn fire insurance adjuster charged with having aided Samuel Milch, the alleged firebug, in evading the police, were discharged by Judge Fitzgerald in the General Sessions Court shortly after 12 o'clock this morning. They had been out over seven hours, and could not reach an agreement.

The case was summed up yesterday and given to the jury at 5:10 P. M. They returned to the room at 11:30 to receive further instructions. They were taken to the courtroom, and Judge Fitzgerald asked the foreman if there was anything he could do to enable the jury to arrive at a verdict. The foreman shook his head. The Judge then discharged the jury. It stood eight for acquittal to four for conviction.

The defendant, who was out under $10,000 bail, was allowed to go under the same bond, and a new bond will be made Wednesday.

TO SEE STAMBOUL AGAIN.

The Noted Stallion Entered for the Horse Show This Year.

E. H. Harriman's famous stallion, Stamboul, 2:07½, will be one of the attractions at this year's Horse Show in Madison Square Garden. Stamboul could have been entered in a number of classes in which he would easily have captured the blue ribbon, but Mr. Harriman, who is a thorough sportsman, and does not seek easy honors, entered him in only the champion class, which is open to all stallions having taken a first prize at any of the previous shows of the National Horse Show Association, and to the winners of Classes 4, 5, 6, and 7 of this year's show.

Stamboul has an unbeaten record in the show ring. He won the two first prizes at Madison Square Garden in 1894, and he repeated this performance last year, and in addition won the stallion championship. He is a splendid specimen of the American trotting horse, and during his racing career won, among other events, the $20,000 stallion race in California in 1888.

Eight Regiment A. A. Games.

Some of the best athletes in the metropolitan district have entered in various events to be decided at the annual indoor meeting of the Eighth Regiment Athletic Association on Nov. 12. The competition for a banner to the club scoring the highest number of points will prove interesting. The entries will close with Lieut. George F. Jacoby, 224 Centre Street, and B. B. Breen, Eighth Regiment Armory, on Nov. 6. Athletes who have entered for the games have the privilege of the armory floor for practice on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings.

Sportmen's Association Show.

The different features of the hunt and chase and the mechanical points of bicycles will be exhibited at the annual show of the Sportsmen's Association at Madison Square Garden from Jan. 13 to 22. Applications sufficient almost to crowd the ground floor have been received from representatives of firms in the sporting goods trade.

A Virginia Postmaster Killed.

NEW-BERNE, Va., Nov. 1.—John M. Feagles, Postmaster here, was shot and killed Saturday night by a watchman, who says he detected Feagles in the act of stealing wheat.

THE PASSING OF ANTONE

He and His Monkey Were Figures Long Familiar to Many of the City's Children.

ALSO HIS WHEEZY OLD ORGAN

They Saw Days of Prosperity, and Antone Had Hopes Till Jocko Died and a Rival Came with a Concert Organ—Now Antone Has Gone.

To no one did Monday's skies look more cheerless than to Antone, the aged organ grinder, long a familiar figure in the neighborhood lying between Broadway and Sixth Avenue, from Twentieth to Thirtieth Street. Where he comes from, this bent and wrinkled Antone with his toothless smile, no one knows any more than his name is known. For though he has long been called Antone by the children who contribute their pennies to his slender income, it is generally supposed that he has another and a far more musical Latin name, and that he has submitted to being called Antone because he is master of too little English to set the public right.

It was about three years ago that Antone appeared for the first time on Twenty-fifth Street. His organ, one of the common variety with a peg leg like a war veteran, was new then, and boasted a gaudy cover of velvet fringed with gilt, upon which perched his monkey, with a red fez to match the cover and a bell to match the gilt. Many other organ grinders had appeared upon the same spot during the season, and some of them had won local fame and collected many pennies. But none of them had such a monkey as Antone. "Jocko" the children called him, and "Jocko" Antone fell into the habit of calling him when he did not forget and apply some Latin diminutive that ended in "to" or "chito," and sounded far more musical and far more tender than plain "Jocko."

They were quite devoted, Antone and Jocko, and although the latter sometimes lost his temper when the children took liberties or tried to steal his cap, he was never cross with his master, but would nestle upon his shoulder and rub his ugly little head against the other's still uglier, wrinkled cheek. Then he would drop down upon the pavement and turn such somersaults and dance such captivating jigs without the aid of the ever-jerking string that so many monkeys require, that the pennies would flow into his little cap in a steady stream, and sometimes a nickel would vary the jingle with a more decided plunk. And there is even a tradition that one day a lady threw his master into an ecstasy of toothless smiles with a quarter, which she told him—he not understanding, but bowing like a gentleman of France—was for Jocko, who should have a little felt jacket, yellow, with a gay lining of red flannel.

In the Days of Prosperity.

Those were prosperous, happy days for Antone and Jocko. Cold north winds came down Broadway and Sixth Avenue and dashed into the cross streets, carrying a chill to the marrow in their bones; but everywhere they were hailed as friends, and everywhere, even from fourth-floor windows, the glittering pennies showered down upon them to reward the grace of Jocko's dancing and the skill of Antone's grinding. For Antone told himself that he could tell "Home, Sweet Home," and "After the Ball," and "The Suwanee River," and "Little Annie Rooney" more soulfully than any other organ grinder in the whole city. His theory was (he explained it in pantomime for lack of English) that everything depended upon the skill with which the crank was turned, and it was worth a long walk to see him close his eyes in ecstasy, as with infinite enjoyment and the air of a maestro he forced the rattling, puffing, little old machine to dwell upon a favorite stanza or with flashing eyes and fiercely revolving arm drove Jocko almost to the verge of desperation in the effort to keep time. "Little Annie Rooney," as he conceived it was intended to be played. For Antone never wearied of his own music. "After the Ball" and "Run, Nigger, Run," were classical to him. The work, the triumphs, of great American composers, they were to be dealt with reverently. The great American public fed him and Jocko, but in his inmost soul he believed that he was benefiting the great American public by teaching it a higher conception of its National music.

Excursions Into the Country.

When the long Winter was over and the children went away to the country to spend their pennies upon slugs for their airguns, fishhooks, and kites, Antone and Jocko went, too. As a rule they made their disappearance about the middle of the month of June. What pleasant country lanes they wandered along, what adventures they met with, what fearful farmers they encountered, and what pleasant haystacks they slept in are memories treasured by Antone. For four months they tramped, carrying a true conception of American music into out-of-the-way places, and meeting occasionally with groups of children who knew them, and who, almost regretting the pennies squandered upon slugs and fishhooks, made requisitions upon their mammas for more for their old friends from the city.

Last Winter, Antone's organ began to grow crazy. The jingle was still there, but the full, rich notes of "After the Ball" refused to come as correctly as of yore, despite all the art of the master. If it had been human, a doctor would have diagnosed its case as consumption. For it wheezed and coughed, and the death rattle was in every note.

But Jocko's dance was as fascinating as ever. He had learned his part so well that when the music failed to keep time he could go on without hesitating, until Antone's skill had righted it. He never tired. Late at night he was just as sprightly and just as winning as at the beginning of the day, and Antone would pat him affectionately and murmur soft diminutives to him with all the tenderness of a father. Furthermore, he would deny himself after a poor day's work for Jocko's comfort, and there began to be several hard days, for Antone fell ill himself, and there were weeks when he and Jocko did not appear at all. Antone's coat, always thin and faded, grew not only threadbare but ragged. The winds that came down Broadway and Sixth Avenue and dashed around into the cross streets found many rents through which to reach his poor shivering body. But Jocko's jacket, though faded, was warm, and his supper was the best that the shallow purse of his master could be.

At last the Winter went, and both man and monkey prepared to take their Summer tramp out into the country, braving the terrors that dwelt there in the shape of fierce dogs and fiercer farmers, and enjoying to the full the delights of sunny skies and green fields and nights spent in beds of fragrant clover. It was a happy Summer for them both. Antone's cough almost disappeared, and even the organ seemed to recover its health to an extent. The once gaudy red and gilt fringed cover, now faded and torn, did not look as dingy after all, when removed from the contrast of brilliant show windows. At least, the people of the out-of-the-way places seemed to be quite as appreciative as ever, and Antone saved so many pennies and ate so many good dinners at the back doors of hospitable farmhouses that he began to calculate the cost of a new jacket for Jocko and a new cover for the organ.

Their Return to the City.

About a month ago they returned to their familiar haunts. Jocko had not gotten his new jacket and the organ still wore the dingy cover. But Antone had gotten rid of his cough, and looked forward to a season of unexampled prosperity, at the end of which even a new and a finer organ could be bought. There had been changes in the neighborhood. Many of the children who knew them had moved away, and new ones had moved in; but the fame of Antone and Jocko was still there. Never had there been a brighter outlook. Never had Jocko danced more merrily. He seemed to have grown younger since the Summer and to appreciate the demands upon him. His part it was to make up for the deficiencies of the organ, which from the hour that it returned to the city had begun to creak again as if in protest. Certainly it was far more delightful to be played upon in a queer country lane under the shade of the elms than in the cold, cheerless street.

But Antone told Jocko that they would save, so that by Summer they would have a new organ with a gaudy cover and go forth to conquer new worlds. And poor little Jocko, whether he understood or not, fairly outdid himself and won new friends by the score.

Death of Jocko.

But way down in Jocko's constitution there was something like inherited consumption. How long the germs had lain dormant no one knows, but one day he had a chill, and then the disease gained ground with fearful rapidity. Antone quit the street and nursed him like a mother, but his skill was not equal to the demands upon it. Jocko's end was near and inevitable. Like a sick child he nestled in his master's arms, until with a gasp he yielded up his brave little soul (for Antone maintains that he had a soul) and was carried out to sea on a garbage scow.

Two days later Antone appeared again upon the street without his little partner. Interpreting every remark made to him as an inquiry for him, he told in beautiful and pathetic Latin the simple little story of his death. No one understood his words, but human sympathies interpreted his meaning, and tidings of Jocko's death went to every ear in the neighborhood, casting something of a gloom wherever they went.

Creakier than ever was the organ, which Antone no longer strove to perform upon as a skilled musician. Now for the first time he came to regard it as simply a means of livelihood. Nothing more, in fact, than the pick of the day laborer.

But the sympathies of his old friends came to his rescue for a few days, and it was only on Friday last that the last blow, and in some respects the severest of all, fell. Antone had long held his territory triumphantly. Others had tried to supersede him, but had gone away, acknowledging defeat. None of these, however, had ever come with a blaring, brilliant concert organ on wheels with many tunes that drowned the creaking, wheezing notes of his little old one-legged machine. He had heard of these things, but he had never seen one until at about the hour of noon on Friday it invaded his territory, and with unparalleled effrontery sat down upon the same block with him.

Bold of heart and strong in his faith in his old friends, Antone did not surrender at once. He played on, the feeble notes of his little organ sounding above the drowning din of the enemy only at times; and finally, seeing the children basely desert him for his stronger rival, acknowledged defeat and departed. Since that time none of his old friends have seen him.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

56—Richard H. Fletcher, plaintiff in error, vs. The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company.—In error to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Judgment reversed with costs and cause remanded to the said Court of Appeals, with direction to reverse the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and to remand the case to that court with directions to grant a new trial.—Opinion by Justice Peckham.

18—Lewis Miller, plaintiff in error, vs. The Cornwall Railroad Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction.—Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

378—Elizabeth Nobles, by her next friend, W. W. Baughn, plaintiff in error, vs. The State of Georgia.—Motion for leave to proceed in forma pauperis and that record be printed at public expense granted.

401—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Walter S. Harsha.—Motion to advance granted and cause advanced as under the thirty-second rule to be submitted on printed briefs.

427—The Highland Avenue and Belt Railroad Company, appellant, vs. Columbia Equipment Company.—Motion to advance granted and cause advanced as under the thirty-second rule to be submitted on printed briefs.

No. 483—W. W. Crossley, master, &c., petitioner, vs. George Taylor, master, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit denied.

No. 492—John W. Hall, owner, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. the steamship Alene, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied.

No. 148—Virginia A. Grafton, et al., appellants, vs. Halbert E. Paine.—Appeal from the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Davis vs. Crouch, 94 United States; Lodge vs. Twell, 135 United States 232, and McGourkey vs. Toledo and Ohio Railway Company, 146 United States 536.

No. 253—The Charleston and Southside Bridge Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the State of West Virginia et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction on the authority of Morrison vs. Watson, 154 United States 111; Miller vs. Cornwall Railroad Company just decided, and cases cited.

No. 60—Robert S. Reaves, plaintiff in error and appellant, vs. James E. Oliver.—In error to and appeals from the Supreme Court of the Territory of Oklahoma.—Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction, because the order or decree sought to be reviewed was interlocutory and not final, on the authority of act Sept. 24, 1789, Chapter 20, Sections 13, 22, 1 Stat., 81, 84; act March 3, 1803, Chapter 40, 2 Stat., 244, Rev. Stat., Sections 691, 692; act March 3, 1891, Chapter 517, 26 Stat., 826; Forgay vs. Conrad, 6 How., 201, 206; McLesh vs. Raff, 141 U. S. 6,001; American Construction Company vs. Jacksonville Railway Company, 148 U. S. 373, 378; Smith vs. Vulcan Iron Works, 165 U. S. 518, 524.

61.—The Southern Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia at the relation of John Buford; 62—The Southern Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia at the relation of Edmund Pendleton; 63—The Southern Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia at the relation of M. G. McColgan; 64—The Southern Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia at the relation of J. W. McGavock, and 65—The Southern Express Company, plaintiff in error, vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia at the relation of James A. Walker.—In error to the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia.—Judgment affirmed with costs and interest on the authority of Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company vs. Wellman, 143 United States, 339.

496.—Pullman's Palace Car Company, petitioner, vs. the Central Transportation Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, submitted by Edward S. Isham, Joseph H. Choate, and A. H. Winterstein in support of the petition, and by John G. Johnson and Frank P. Prichard in opposition thereto.

689.—Samuel J. Ritchie, petitioner, vs. James B. McMullen and others.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, submitted by J. M. Wilson and Benjamin Butterworth in support of the petition.

629.—W. H. Durrant, appellant, vs. W. E. Hale, warden, &c.—Motions to dismiss or affirm, submitted by W. F. Fitzgerald and T. C. Catchings in support of motions and by A. L. Hart and F. P. Dewees in op

FAC-SIMILE OF THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

THIS BALLOT SHOULD BE MARKED IN ONE OF TWO WAYS WITH A PENCIL HAVING BLACK LEAD.
TO VOTE A STRAIGHT TICKET, MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK WITHIN THE CIRCLE ABOVE ONE OF THE PARTY COLUMNS.
TO VOTE A SPLIT TICKET; THAT IS, FOR CANDIDATES OF DIFFERENT PARTIES, THE VOTER SHOULD MAKE A CROSS (X) MARK BEFORE THE NAME OF EACH CANDIDATE FOR WHOM HE VOTES.
IF THE TICKET MARKED IN THE CIRCLE FOR A STRAIGHT TICKET DOES NOT CONTAIN THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR ALL OFFICES FOR WHICH THE ELECTOR MAY VOTE, HE MAY VOTE FOR CANDIDATES FOR SUCH OFFICES SO OMITTED BY MAKING A CROSS (X) MARK BEFORE THE NAMES OF CANDIDATES FOR SUCH OFFICES ON ANOTHER TICKET, OR BY WRITING THE NAMES, IF THEY ARE NOT PRINTED UPON THE BALLOT, IN THE BLANK COLUMN UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE.
TO VOTE FOR A PERSON NOT ON THE BALLOT, WRITE THE NAME OF SUCH PERSON UNDER THE TITLE OF THE OFFICE, IN THE BLANK COLUMN.
ANY OTHER MARK THAN THE CROSS (X) MARK USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF VOTING OR ANY ERASURE MADE ON THIS BALLOT, MAKES IT VOID, AND NO VOTE CAN BE COUNTED HEREON.
IF YOU TEAR OR DEFACE, OR WRONGLY MARK THIS BALLOT, RETURN IT AND OBTAIN ANOTHER.

REPUBLICAN TICKET	DEMOCRATIC TICKET	NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET	SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET	PROHIBITION TICKET	UNITED DEMOCRACY TICKET	CITIZENS' UNION TICKET	THE DEMOCRACY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TICKET	NEITHER TEA NOR TIGER TICKET	BLANK COLUMN
For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, WILLIAM J. WALLACE.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, ALTON B. PARKER.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, ALTON B. PARKER.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, THEODORE F. CUNO.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, FRANCIS E. BALDWIN.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, NO NOMINATION.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, NO NOMINATION.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, NO NOMINATION.	For Mayor PATRICK J. GLEASON.	For Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals,
For Mayor, BENJAMIN F. TRACY.	For Mayor, ROBERT A. VAN WYCK.	For Mayor, SETH LOW.	For Mayor, LUCIEN SANIAL.	For Mayor, WILLIAM T. WARDWELL.	For Mayor, ALFRED R. CRUIKSHANK.	For Mayor, SETH LOW.	For Mayor, HENRY GEORGE.		For Mayor,
For Comptroller, ASHBEL P. FITCH.	For Comptroller, BIRD S. COLER.	For Comptroller, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.	For Comptroller, PETER FIEBIGER.	For Comptroller, ALBERT H. WALKER.	For Comptroller, JOHN G. BOYD.	For Comptroller, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD.	For Comptroller, CHARLES W. DAYTON.		For Comptroller,
For President of the Council, E. ROSS APPLETON.	For President of the Council, RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER.	For President of the Council, JOHN H. SCHUMANN.	For President of the Council, CHARLES H. MATCHETT.	For President of the Council, FRANCIS CRAWFORD.	For President of the Council, WINFIELD S. OVERTON.	For President of the Council, JOHN H. SCHUMANN.	For President of the Council, JEROME O'NEILL.		For President of the Council,
For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT.	For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT.	For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT	For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, ENOCH K. THOMAS.	For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, THOMAS DREW STETSON	For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, WILLIAM F. McRAE.	For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT.	For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT.		For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District,
THOMAS ALLISON.	FRANCIS M. SCOTT.	FRANCIS M. SCOTT.	GUSTAVE DRESSLER.	CHARLES E. MANIERRE.	NO NOMINATION.	GEORGE P. ANDREWS.	GEORGE P. ANDREWS.		
For Judges of the City Court, ELISHA K. CAMP.	For Judges of the City Court, JOHN HENRY McCARTHY.	For Judges of the City Court, JOHN HENRY McCARTHY.	For Judges of the City Court, RUDOLPH KATZ.	For Judges of the City Court, JAMES H. HARDY.	For Judges of the City Court, LOUIS LEVENE.	For Judges of the City Court, JOSEPH PETTRETCH.	For Judges of the City Court, JOSEPH PETTRETCH.		For Judge of the City Court,
HENRY C. BOTTY.	EDWARD F. O'DWYER.	EDWARD F. O'DWYER.	RICHARD POHLE.	THOMAS H. EASON.	NO NOMINATION.	S. STANWOOD MENKEN.	S. STANWOOD MENKEN.		
For Sheriff, THOMAS L. HAMILTON.	For Sheriff, THOMAS J. DUNN.	For Sheriff, THOMAS J. DUNN.	For Sheriff, PATRICK CAMPBELL.	For Sheriff, PATRICK H. LYNCH.	For Sheriff, THOMAS F. SMITH.	For Sheriff, EDWARD F. McSWEENEY.	For Sheriff, EDWARD F. McSWEENEY.		For Sheriff,
For County Clerk, JAMES R. O'BEIRNE.	For County Clerk, WILLIAM SOHMER.	For County Clerk, WILLIAM SOHMER.	For County Clerk, HENRY STAHL.	For County Clerk, JOHN E. HANSON.	For County Clerk, CHARLES REILLY.	For County Clerk, BENJAMIN E. HALL.	For County Clerk, BENJAMIN E. HALL.		For County Clerk,
For Register, GEORGE W. VON SCHACK.	For Register, ISAAC FROMME.	For Register, ISAAC FROMME.	For Register, HENRY LIGHTBOURN.	For Register, CHARLES E. LATIMER.	For Register, JULIUS BERNSTEIN.	For Register, PAUL GOEPEL.	For Register, RICHARD HADAMS.		For Register,
For District Attorney, WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT.	For District Attorney, ASA BIRD GARDINER.	For District Attorney, ASA BIRD GARDINER.	For District Attorney, LEON A. MALKIEL.	For District Attorney, ALFRED L. MANIERRE.	For District Attorney, JAMES A. GRAY.	For District Attorney, AUSTEN G. FOX.	For District Attorney, AUSTEN G. FOX.		For District Attorney,
For President of the Borough of Manhattan, LOUIS STERN.	For President of the Borough of Manhattan, AUGUSTUS W. PETERS.	For President of the Borough of Manhattan, AUGUSTUS W. PETERS.	For President of the Borough of Manhattan, CHARLES E. THOMPSON.	For President of the Borough of Manhattan, JOHN McKEE.	For President of the Borough of Manhattan, FRANCIS T. HIGGINS.	For President of the Borough of Manhattan, ROBERT J. HOGUET.	For President of the Borough of Manhattan, ROBERT J. HOGUET.		For President of the Borough of Manhattan,
For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, THEODORE K. TUTHILL.	For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK.	For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, EDWARD T. FITZPATRICK.	For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, JOSEPH LEVITCH.	For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, J. H. YARNALL	For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, JOHN J. BRENNAN.	For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, ALFRED E. THAYER.	For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan, ALFRED E. THAYER.		For Coroners, Borough of Manhattan,
GUSTAV SCHOLER.	JACOB E. BAUSCH.	JACOB E. BAUSCH.	RICHARD MORTAN.	FRANK B. CARPENTER.	RICHARD NEWMAN.	CYRUS JOHN STRONG.	CYRUS JOHN STRONG.		
GEORGE W. KRAM.	ANTONIO ZUCCA.	ANTONIO ZUCCA.	HERMAN SCHLUETER.	W. R. INGE DALTON.	DAVID LLOYD.	WILLIAM HENRY TERRY.	WILLIAM HENRY TERRY.		
MOSES J. JACKSON.	EDWARD W. HART.	EDWARD W. HART.	WALDEMAR DORFMAN.	A. WORRALL PALMER.	RICHARD F. MURPHY.	LEVI FRANCIS WARNER.	LEVI FRANCIS WARNER.		
For Councilmen for First District, PATRICK T. CUNNINGHAM.	For Councilmen for First District, JOHN T. OAKLEY.	For Councilmen for First District, JOHN T. OAKLEY.	For Councilmen for First District, JACOB BERNSTEIN.	For Councilmen for First District, TIMOTHY N. HOLDEN.	For Councilmen for First District, PATRICK T. CUNNINGHAM.	For Councilmen for First District, LOUIS A. HAUSER.	For Councilmen for First District, LOUIS A. HAUSER.		For Councilmen for First District,
MAX J. PORGES.	MARTIN ENGEL.	MARTIN ENGEL.	ROBERT GLASER	WILLIAM S. KELLOGG	MAX J. PORGES	CHARLES BACIGALUPO.	CHARLES BACIGALUPO.		
AUGUST BUERMANN	THOMAS F. FOLEY.	THOMAS F. FOLEY.	HERMAN ECKSTEIN	GEORGE B. HILLARD	AUGUST BUERMANN	HARRY D. KRAMER.	HARRY D. KRAMER.		
For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, ISAAC E. BERMANT.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, JAMES OLIVER.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, JAMES OLIVER.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, MAX ECKSTEIN.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, DAVID MILLER.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, ISAAC E. BERMANT.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, NO NOMINATION.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, ISAAC E. BERMANT.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District, WILLIAM D. KELLAND.	For Member of Assembly for the Second Assembly District,
For Alderman for Second District, SIMON GAVIN.	For Alderman for Second District, JEREMIAH CRONIN.	For Alderman for Second District, JEREMIAH CRONIN.	For Alderman for Second District, JOHN NAGEL.	For Alderman for Second District, REUBEN JOHNSON.	For Alderman for Second District, NO NOMINATION.	For Alderman for Second District, JOHN C. GABLER.	For Alderman for Second District, JOHN C. GABLER.	YOUNG AND INDEPENDENT DEMOCRACY SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT	For Alderman for Second District,

The above is a reproduction of the official ballot which will be handed to each voter in the Borough of Manhattan to-day, down to the list of the nominees for members of the Council. It is also identical with that which will be given to voters living in the Borough of the Bronx, down to candidates for the President of the Borough.

The ballot shown is that which will be used in the Second Assembly District with the names of all the candidates of all parties who may be voted for in that district. Such variations as will appear on the ballots for the Borough of Manhattan in other districts are in the names of the Members of Council, Aldermen, and Assemblymen. Other variations are for independent nominations for either Aldermen or Assemblymen in a few districts where for the "harp" emblem shown under the Gleason ticket in the ninth column there will be substituted a "lion" emblem in the Fourth District, the "clasped hand" emblem in the Eighth, Thirteenth, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Districts, the "horse car" emblem in the Fifteenth District, the "open victoria" emblem in the Seventeenth District, the "elephant" emblem in the Thirty-third District, and the "oak-wreath" emblem in the Fourteenth District.

Emblems are the same in all the boroughs of the City of New York.

Names of candidates for minor offices in each borough and each Assembly district will vary. The nominees of all parties for these different offices are published herewith for the guidance of voters.

In the Eleventh Municipal Court District of the Borough of Manhattan and the two new districts in the Borough of the Bronx there will appear in addition the names of candidates for Judges of those courts. In one portion of the Borough of the Bronx voters will find nominees for a Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial Department instead of those named in the ballot shown herewith for the First District.

Each ballot will bear a "paster" for Henry George for Mayor under the "rooster" emblem, the son having been substituted for the father as the nominee of the Jeffersonian Democracy.

Voters desiring to vote for the Citizens' Union nominees and for a Judge of the Court of Appeals should be careful to place an X under the "Statue of Liberty" emblem in the seventh column and then put a cross against the name of either Mr. Parker in the second column or Mr. Wallace in the first column. A cross under the "ship" emblem in the third column, which bears Mr. Low's name, does not mean a vote for the Citizens' Union ticket, but for a mongrel ticket bearing for the most part the names of the Tammany nominees for the minor borough offices.

Do not write the name of any candidate for whom you may wish to vote if it is already printed on the ballot. This will invalidate the vote, because such a method of voting might be used as a means of identifying a ballot.

Do not "scratch" the name of any candidate. It will invalidate the whole ballot.

Do not use anything but a plain black leadpencil in marking your ballot. To mark the ballot with a fountain pen, with ink of any color whatever, or with a pencil with lead of any other color than black will invalidate the vote.

Study carefully the directions printed at the head of the ballot, follow them implicitly in every detail, and your vote will be counted. Otherwise it will be a "defective ballot" and of no avail.

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

Wheelmen Question Whether the L. A. W. May Rule Women Out of Open Century Runs for Prizes.

A TECHNICAL JURISDICTION

The Issue, However, Has Never Been Before the Racing Board—What a Mile a Minute Means from a Mechanical Standpoint—Almost Impossible.

What should be the status in the eyes of the L. A. W. Racing Board of wheelmen engaging in century runs with women has been a question over which many have puzzled of late. An open century run in which prizes are offered for those finishing in the least time is about as plain a competition as racing around a cement cycle track. The L. A. W. Racing Board is said to have so far officially recognized this as to warn a club about to award money prizes that it would imperil the amateur status of those participating by so doing. Again, the L. A. W. has firmly proclaimed against men competing with women in track events, suspending riders repeatedly for such an offense. Why, then, is riding with women in a hundred-mile competition event not as reprehensible as racing in short contests?

Such an argument may seem far-fetched, but a decision will probably be requested of the L. A. W. Racing Board on the question before long. The opposition against women riding centuries has been growing steadily, and Chairman Albert Mott may at any time receive a strong petition to rule out women from the long rides. It is the general opinion among racers that Mr. Mott might easily find such a ruling on a technicality, if not logically.

At present, Mr. Mott writes, the issue has not been before the board for a ruling, and he furthermore says the board has nothing to do with it. "Amateurs and professionals," he says, "cannot compete together on the road or with suspended men, or amateurs compete for cash without inviting the same penalty as on the track. Further than this the board does not recognize road racing." The racing rules, however, state that an amateur loses his status as such by competing on the road under any conditions that would professionalize him in track racing—the limit of prize value and the rider's distance from home excepted—inferring that he is amenable while road racing to L. A. W. general racing rules and consequently he, as well as professional men, may not compete on the road with women.

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At a Mile a Minute.

A mile a minute has been a favorite dream of cycle racers, who have seen the time for the mile steadily decrease, until Charles T. Earl made it last week in Brooklyn in 1:22 1-5, and William Martin is said to have completed it in 1:19 1-5 of late somewhere in Australia. What the feat of the mile a minute means from a mechanical standpoint is explained in an article in The American Mechanic, which will do much to dispel the vague notions entertained by most people on the matter: "The general use of the bicycle by those who know nothing whatever of mechanical laws is productive of a large and perennial crop of inventions, which, whether the inventors know it or not, can succeed only by upsetting one or more laws that are so well established and so certainly right that any mechanical contrivance which attempts to get around them is a foredoomed failure. Many men who would repel with scorn the accusation of being perpetual-motion cranks are yet trying to accomplish, and in some cases claiming to have accomplished, things which are in principle precisely the same; for it is literally true that when a man imagines that by the use of 'leverage' or by some 'contraption' or 'gim-crack' he can put one-man power into a bicycle and get out of it four or five times as much in work against wind resistance or in climbing hills, that man is virtually a perpetual-motion crank. One mile a minute seems to be the favorite speed of those who imagine their inventions are going to 'revolutionize' cycle construction, and it may be worth while to examine this a little.

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Wind Resistance.

"A force equal to one pound moving at the rate of one mile in one minute is equal to .16 horse power. The pressure of a wind moving at the rate of sixty miles per hour is variously given, but by no authority at less than about 10.5 pounds per square foot. Assuming that a rider and his wheel expose a surface of three square feet to wind resistance, we have for the power required to overcome this resistance at the given speed 10.5x3x.16 equals 5.04, or a little over five horse power. A man can ordinarily exert about .1 horse power, but for a short time may exert five times as much, which would still leave him far short of the power required for pushing himself through the atmosphere at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

"Improvements may be introduced that will somewhat lessen friction, but frictional resistance in the present machine, when well made and in good order, is insignificant when compared with wind resistance at high speed. Most of the contraptions heralded from time to time would increase, rather than lessen, the frictional resistance, while they do not pretend to affect either way the chief obstacle to high speed.

"If one could dispense with air, i. e., ride in a vacuum, or, in air moving at the same rate as himself, there would be scarcely any reasonable limit to the speed possible to be attained with the present machine, if sufficiently high geared, but that would not be real cycling."

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To Record Finishes.

A time marker and place recorder for cycle races was tried on the track of Olympia Park, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, last week, and while not wholly successful, it gave promise of being improved until practical. If it realizes all the hopes of Monroe Sonneschein, a Staten Island young man, its inventor, it will greatly simplify the work of the officials at the finish of races, and provide a record over which there will be no contradiction.

It is an electrical contrivance, consisting of plates, each about the width of the widest part of a bicycle, placed side by side across the finish tape. In the Judges' stand is a score sheet. When the riders are nearing the finish, the current is turned on, and a series of markers, one for each plate, trace over the score sheet. When a plate is touched the current is broken and then a break is shown in the line traced. To record the time at the start, at the first break the watches are set and the race is timed up to the first break at the finish.

When tried at the park, the device appeared first-class while the rider was going at a moderate pace, but when he shot across the plates at a racing gait, the break was so short as to be almost invisible. The inventor will substitute larger plates, and believes this will remedy the difficulty. The riders hardly know when the plates are crossed, as they are so thin as to afford no material obstruction.

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Good Roads Nominations.

Chairman Alexander Schwalbach of the Nominating Committee of the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn announces the following regular ticket to be voted for at the annual meeting, Nov. 16, in the Brooklyn Common Council Chamber: For President—Walter O. Eschwege; for First Vice President—George T. Stebbins; for Second Vice President—H. B. Fullerton; for Treasurer—T. Jeff Stevens; for Secretary—Edward Schwalbach, Jr.; for members of the Executive Committee, (thirty)—A. H. Angell, Benjamin Adriance, F. M. Bennett, L. P. Coleman, W. T. Cowenhoven, Norman S. Dike, F. J. W. Dillen, Charles H. Ebbets, G. F. Stringer, A. C. W. Greene, Charles W. Hewlett, Frank Jenks, Frank La Manna, F. M. Munroe, E. W. Mersereau, F. O. Merrill, J. T. McElhinny, W. W. Palmer, Alexander Schwalbach, C. M. Skinner, Frank P. Share, W. W. Share, R. L. Stillson, H. Strugnell, D. B. Van Vleck, F. H. Vail, E. H. Walker, and W. T. Wintringham.

NEW JERSEY L. A. W. BULLETIN.

Suggestions and Recommendations for the Benefit of Cyclers.

The following points are from the New Jersey L. A. W. Bulletin:

A petition for the improvement of the road running from Essex Falls through Roseland and Livingston to the Northfield Church, Northfield, under the State Road act, has been presented to the Board of Freeholders and referred to the Committee on Roads and Assessments. The length of the road is 24,593 feet, and the thoroughfare, if improved, would be a fine driveway, which would be much appreciated by drivers and bicyclists. The petition is signed by almost every property owner along the road in Caldwell and Livingston, and in the application they set forth their willingness to stand their share of the expense. At Northfield the road would connect with the newly macadamized road to Chatham.

Enough teams have entered the bowling tournament of the A. C. C. of N. J., but clubs should send in billiard, pool, whist, and cribbage teams if they wish those events played.

Objects of Division Clubs.

The National L. A. W. by-laws provide for the authorized formation of division clubs by the local Consuls, (Section 7, Article III.,) and a National Committee (Section 8, Article IV.) is appointed to further this object, but before this can be done it must be sanctioned by the Chief Consul. Such organizations are not expected to take the place of, nor to take away from, existing local cycle clubs, but are authorized so that league members can band themselves together to further the objects in which they are mutually and locally interested.

State Representatives.

The representatives who are elected by the members of this division should be consulted regarding all matters in "the districts they represent," and should see to it that the local Consuls can furnish all desired information as regards their own locality; that the L. A. W. hotels and repair shops are reputable, and that they fulfill their contracts and are worthy of patronage.

They should try and have their section of New Jersey, its roads and points of interest, properly presented, so as to attract cyclists in their direction, and endeavor to secure as large a number of league members from their cycling population as possible.

Two Important Committees.

The reappointment for next year of the present Road Book Committee by Chief Consul C. Frank Kireker of the New Jersey Division, L. A. W., is not only a move in the right direction, but a fitting reward for work well done. The present road book shows what can be done, and with the men who made such a road book possible the corrections and additions can be definitely decided upon at an early date, so that the book for 1898 can be issued early. The members of the committee are James C. Tattersall, Trenton, Chairman; John Salisbury, Arlington, and M. B. Rudderow, Merchantville.

Another of the working committees, new last year, that has not had an opportunity to do itself justice, owing to the late date at which it was appointed, is the Local Consul, Hotel, and Repair Shop Committee, which should be appointed at an early date, so as to get to work right off, taking for a start the present list of appointments, for, next to the road book, the work of this committee appeals most directly to the league members. Even if they do not avail themselves of the rebates and discounts offered, they understand when in a strange locality that the places named are worthy of patronage.

CLUBHOUSE NEWS AND COMMENT.

The Cycle's Devotees Seek Clubhouses and Indoor Entertainment.

William H. Anderson, a member of the Century Wheelmen of New York, is endeavoring to beat the record of Mr. Knowles, a late member of the Kings County Wheelmen, of sixty consecutive centuries. Mr. Anderson starts every afternoon at 5 o'clock and finishes between 2 and 8 o'clock the following morning, when he retires for sleep, arising in time to go to his work as a printer. He has already made thirteen centuries of his self-imposed task, one of which he completed before starting on the Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen last Sunday, when he was one of the couriers. The most remarkable thing about Mr. Anderson's attempt is that he works every day and does all his riding at night. Mr. Knowles's riding was done in the daytime, and at a more favorable time of the year.

The Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen "around the circle," Sunday, Oct. 24, was the largest run ever held in the metropolitan district. The total number of entries received was 833. As no prizes were offered, the attendance is all the more remarkable. The next largest run ever held in this section was that of the Firemen's Cycle Club, to Oakdale and return, Sunday, Oct. 3, when 673 entries were received, of which number 132 were from the Century Wheelmen. The Spring century run of the Century Wheelmen to Patchogue and return, Sunday, April 25, was the largest on record until that of the Firemen's Cycle Club. On that occasion 588 entries were received. The next largest century run held during the year was that to Oakdale and return, Saturday, Aug. 14, when 425 entries were received.

Of the 833 entries received on the Fall century run of the Century Wheelmen, "around the circle," 790 started and 410 finished. The number of survivors is remarkable, considering that for the last fifty miles the riders had to contend with wind, rain, and mud, and inky darkness. Those who did are deserving of great credit, especially the women, of whom sixteen finished, out of thirty-one starters. Three boys who finished with the First Division, Master Harry Helne, (who only learned to ride this season,) fourteen years old; Master William Crossley of Peekskill, N. Y., (nephew of Capt. Gibb,) seventeen years old, and Master Edward Mackey, (son of Vice President William H. Mackey,) seventeen years old.

The annual ball of the Century Wheelmen will be held at the Lexington Avenue Opera House Thursday evening, Feb. 3, 1898. Two bands have been engaged. The committee in charge is a very strong one, and consists of Maxwell M. Giles, John T. Wall, Alwin Elsert, Dr. Horace Enos, Francis Biegen, Jr., Joseph P. Walsh, Samuel H. McConnell, Dr. C. R. Fletcher, F. L. Latham, Dr. W. A. Walker, and John Lechler.

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The Harlem Wheelmen.

For the first time in five years the Harlem Wheelmen are taking an active interest in the annual photographic contest which was started when amateur photography was a fad. Instead of discussing the all-absorbing topic, the chainless wheel and its relative values, films, lenses, developers, and the like, are discussed in the parlors, smoking rooms, and billiard hall. In fact all over the house, from wheel room to roof, photography in all its phases is the one topic of conversation. Over two hundred photographs of landscapes and water scenes, studies of wheelmen and wheelwomen, narrow escapes from perilous positions and irate truckmen have been submitted. The contest seems to be divided between the figure men and the lovers of nature, but all the competitors have taken the greatest pains to arrive at the most beautiful results, both of scenic bits and graceful poses.

Over one hundred tables were taken at the Harlem Wheelmen's progressive euchre party last Thursday. The committee in charge made arrangements for decorations, which surpassed anything in the line ever attempted by this club. The parlors and connecting library were used for the players, and an effective color scheme was pursued in which the Harlem Wheelmen colors, green and gold, were featured in Marechal Neil roses and smilax. The prizes were specially designed by a prominent jewelry house, and included first and second men and women's prizes and a booby prize. When the winners were decided a musicale was given, and refreshments served. This was the first affair of the season in which the fair sex has had a chance of invading the Harlem headquarters.

The November runs of the Harlem Wheelmen are as follows:

Nov. 7, Tarrytown; Nov. 14, Bergen Point, via Hudson County Boulevard, and return by way of Tottenville; Nov. 21, Portchester, by way of Boston Post Road; Nov. 25, City Island, and a turkey dinner; Nov. 28, Bath Beach.

A run is scheduled for election day, on which only members who have voted will be allowed to participate. The Harlem Wheelmen are now looking for the "real thing" in the line of "good roads" candidates.

The announcements of the conditions of the coming pool and billiard tournament shortly to be started by the Harlem Wheelmen will be made later. The committee in charge are holding back for further subscriptions for prizes, all the prominent candidates in the coming club election having made bids to be the first prize donor.

The Harlem Wheelmen will hold a minstrel show early in December. One of the Harlem boys says the clubhouse does not seem like the same old place since the banjo club began to practice.

The first issue of the club paper will appear the first Friday in November. A corps of artists, some of them employed on Greater New York's greatest newspapers, have submitted drawings, all wanting to be identified with the first issue.

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The Morris Wheelmen.

During the Winter months a random run will be started from the clubhouse every pleasant Sunday morning at 9 o'clock. Members and their friends are invited to participate. On election day a "hare and hounds" is scheduled, leaving the clubhouse at 10 o'clock in the morning, Lieut. Elliott will be in charge.

Other club runs arranged for November are: Nov. 7, Huguenot, S. I., by way of St. George Ferry; return by way of Elizabethville, Green Ridge, New Springville, Port Richmond, Hudson County Boulevard, and Fort Lee Ferry; Lieut. Elliott in charge. Afternoon run to Bergen Point, Nov. 14, Paterson, N. J., by way of Fort Lee Ferry and Hackensack; visit Passaic Falls, and return by way of Hackensack. Lieut. German in charge. Afternoon run to Hackensack, meeting morning party at the fountain. Nov. 2, Bayside and Willet's Point by way of College Point Ferry and Flushing. Dinner at Bayside. Lieut. Hallet in charge. Afternoon run to Jamaica by way of College Point Ferry, Nov. 25, Thanksgiving Day run to Coney Island. Lieut. Roedel in charge. Return to clubhouse at 1 P. M. Afternoon run to Yonkers. Nov. 28, City Island, slow run by way of West Farms, Morris Park, Bronxdale, Pelham Parkway, Mount Vernon, East Chester, Pelham Manor, and Bartow. Return by way of Port Schuyler, Eastern Boulevard, and Unionport. Capt. Doty in charge. Afternoon run to Fort Schuyler. The pace on all runs, except those of the fast division, will be moderate, and so conducted as to afford members and friends opportunities to observe points of interest along the routes.

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The Whirling Dervishes.

Brooklyn's most unique cycling club undoubtedly is the Whirling Dervishes. During the last two months most of its members have been in Europe and little has been heard of the club. Its officers are not addressed according to the best received methods of parliamentary procedure, but are called after some part of a bicycle, as Handlebar, Toe Clip, Rear Fork, Sprocket, and the like. Just now the Dervishes are making a bid for notice and will be seen in public, for the grand high potentate, High Gear, has formally proclaimed:

Monday, Nov. 1—Load your plate holders, pack your cameras, blow up your tires, oil your bearings, and graphite your chains.

Tuesday, Nov. 2 (Election Day)—Bring yourself, your photographic paraphernalia, and your repair kit and wrench to the arch at Prospect Park. Be there not later than 9 A. M. (Vote before you start.)

All that are then and there present will proceed to Far Rockaway at a slow and dignified pace, stopping a moment at the end of the "L" road, (9:45 A. M.,) where weary stragglers may join the main body.

At Far Rockaway landscapes, marines, genres, architectures, interiors, still-lifes, copies, portraits, groups, motions, and dinners may be obtained if you have the requisite skill or the price.

Then go home. By order of

HIGH GEAR.

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The Bushwick Wheelmen.

The Bushwick Wheelmen have taken possession of their new clubhouse, Bushwick Avenue and Harmon Street, Brooklyn. The building is a commodious three-story structure, containing sixteen rooms, which have been transformed to suit the convenience of the club's members. The basement will be used for storing wheels; on the first floor are the parlor and assembly rooms; the card and reading rooms are on the second, and the billiard and pool rooms on the third floor. In the rear, adjoining the clubhouse, is a structure 12 by 15 feet, which will be utilized as a repair shop. It is interesting to note that this is the building used as the club's first home six years ago. For the accommodation of the Bushwicks who follow amateur photography a commodious and well-equipped dark room has been arranged.

The annual races will commence at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of election day, and inasmuch as the club has met with considerable success at its annual races, which for the last six years have been held on election day, as much is expected next Tuesday. The events arranged are the mile for novices, half-mile handicap, one-mile handicap, and five-mile handicap.

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The New York County Wheelmen.

Capt. Walter J. White of the New York County Wheelmen was seen at the games at the Twelfth Regiment Armory last Monday. He is still far from well, although rapidly recovering from the effects of his fall at Guttenberg, which threatened to result fatally.

The initiation fee of the New York County Wheelmen will be waived until the membership reaches 200. The dues are $1 a month, and one month's dues must accompany each application for membership. The first annual ball and entertainment of the New York County Wheelmen will be held in December. Theodore Van Steinberg has received many congratulations on his success in breaking the record from New York to the Connecticut State line, and others have arranged to make the trial. The clock won by the club in the triple century run of the Rutherford Cyclers has been received and placed in a prominent corner in the clubhouse parlor. Many of the club's racing men are training for the indoor season. Among those hard at work are Jasper, Woods, Van Steinberg, Schmelz, Durant, Coburn, and Henney.

INTERSCHOLASTIC FOOTBALL.

How Berkeley Beat De La Salle—Dwight Meets Berkeley This Week.

The struggle for the football championship of the Interscholastic Athletic Association began at Berkeley Oval last Tuesday afternoon. It was clearly demonstrated that the various schools of the association are taking an active interest in the sport this season. Probably the largest crowd which ever turned out to witness a scholastic football game in this city went to Berkeley Oval to see the struggle between De La Salle Institute and Berkeley School. As was expected, the game resulted in an interesting struggle, but the outcome was not exactly what the scholastic football "experts" predicted.

Ever since it was announced that De La Salle and Berkeley would meet in the first game in Section 1, the "experts" figured on a victory for De La Salle. They based their predictions on the fact that H. A. Ely, who has for two seasons previous to this year coached the Berkeley team, was secured to teach the De La Salle candidates the tricks of the game this season, and was therefore well acquainted with the Berkeley team's style of play, inasmuch as Mr. Ely taught. Then, again, the De La Salle team was much heavier than their Berkeley opponents, and were said to be well drilled in team work.

In the game on Tuesday the latter, however, displayed very little team work, which was the main cause of their downfall. The Berkeley boys, on the other hand, played well together, which more than made up for their opponents' superior weight. In the first half Berkeley scored a touch-down. In the second half they were badly used up and failed to score, because De La Salle improved its play. The latter scored one touch-down on this half.

The De La Salle team seemed to gain fresh strength as the game progressed, and with the exception of about one minute the ball was always in Berkeley's territory. The Berkeley line stood the onslaught of the heavy De La Salle backs well. After every scrimmage some one of the Berkeley players was temporarily disabled, but pluckily resumed play. De La Salle was playing a rough game, with the intention of weakening the Berkeley team. Boyesen, Berkeley's Captain, was so badly used up that he had to be helped off the field. Huntington, Berkeley's plucky little full back, made the play that won the game. After Berkeley had scored its first touch-down they rushed the ball back to De La Salle's twenty-five-yard line, and the ball was passed to Huntington for a goal from the field. He measured the distance well, and just as the De La Salle line was about to mow him down he punted high into the air and the ball sailed between the uprights. As the game eventually resulted in a score of 11 to 6, Huntington's goal from the field won the game for Berkeley.

This afternoon Dwight School will meet Berkeley in the final game in the first section. The latter will have to win to be entitled to play for the championship. The game will excite much enthusiasm, as Dwight School is reported to have a very strong team. Little has been learned of their work in practice. The Berkeley team is in good shape after the hard game with De La Salle, and is prepared for a stubborn struggle.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Details of Yesterday's Dealings by Private Contract—Only One Transaction at Auction.

C. R. Gregor & Son have sold for David B. Oppenheimer and Joseph Hammershlag to S. W. B. Smith the plot on the north side of Seventy-ninth Street, 117.9 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 57.3 by 102.2 by 54.1 by 102.9. The property will be improved immediately by the erection of a seven-story apartment house.

H. J. Erickson is the buyer of the four American basement dwellings 251 to 257 West Ninety-third Street, the sale of which by Alexander Walker was recently reported.

Edward Rafter has purchased from Julia Carter the two four-story buildings 350 and 352 East Twelfth Street, southwest corner of First Avenue, 23.6 by 100.

Jackson & Stern have bought from Robert Smack the old buildings 237 Cherry Street, extending through to 500 Water Street, 25 by 120; also, from S. Davidson Street, 25 by 102, on the frame building 2,148 Third Avenue, on a lot 25.3 by 114 and irregular; also, from a Mrs. Warren the old building 6 Goerck Street, 25 by 100.

James L. Libby & Son have leased to Cluett, Coon & Co. for ten years the first floor of the new Spingler Building, on Union Square.

David Stewart and Theodore A. Grasmuck have sold for Marcus Nathan the five-story apartment house, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 85 by 90 feet, for $46,000.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Peter F. Meyer & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas Frazier, for $35,476, the five-story brick flat, 207 West One Hundred and Second Street, 32.6 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

The only plans filed yesterday were for the following new structure:

Nos. 33 and 35 Mott Street, for a six-story brick factory, with store, 38 by irregular; James Naughton of 31 Mott Street, owner; L. F. Heinecke of 62 Bowery, architect; cost, $18,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Nov. 1.

AMSTERDAM AV, 645, 27x100; Adolph Pfughaupt and wife to Thomas F. Delvine $100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 125.8 ft n of 87th St, 25x100; Maria Shea to Joseph Murphy, Jr. 80

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,729 to 1,735, 74.11x100; George Dailly and others to Lavinia Storm 114,000

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; Henry Walger and another, executors, to Diederich Wienbarg 26,250

ALLEN ST, 180, 23x87.6; Theodore Goetz to August Ruff 1

ANTHONY AV, w s, 268.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; William C. Bergen to Mary Mulroney 1

BOSTON AV, s e s, 53.9 ft s w of 164th St, 26.11x105.10x25x96; John M. Linck and wife to Henriette Myerson 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of Houston St, 52x108; Eugene K. Austin to Charles A. Gould, ½ part 1

BROADWAY, 479, and 52 Mercer St; Jean J. Reubell and another to Thomas F. Keating 100

BOULEVARD, n e corner of 106th St, 112.2x—x100.11x78.2; Edward I. Browne as trustee, to John L. Miller 80,500

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 135.7 ft n of 148th St, 62.3x76.8x61.8x76.8; Walter W. Tinsley and wife to Margaret J. Kelly 1

CAULDWELL AV, w s, 145 ft n of Clifton St, 18x100; Anna F. O. Heise and another to Catherine Barlow 1

CONVENT AV, w s, E. 18.11 ft s of 148th St, 16x75, Mary E. Cahill and another to Clinton R. Black 1

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 67.6 ft n of 189th St, 16x80; Clara E. Bliss to George B. Cobb Company 1

ELSMERE PLACE, n s, 250 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100; Ellen B. Lucas to Elizabeth A. Peterson 1

FORDHAM or HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 129.10 ft e of Valentine Av, 68x irregular; 192d St, s e corner of Valentine Av, 13.10 ft to King's Bridge Road x202.4x irregular to avenue; King's Bridge Road, n e s, 277.4 ft s of 192d St, 50.9x irregular; Eva A. Salter to J. C. Briggs 1

FORDHAM or HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n s, 50 ft e of Valentine Av, 77.11x100; Concourse, (proposed,) s e corner of 192d St, 100x100x127.10x103.10; King's Bridge Road, w s, 202.4 ft s of 192d St, 75x94.1x78.7x70.7; Valentine Av, w s, 180.1 ft s of 192d St, 100x100; Eva A. Salter to Mary L. Berrian 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 47, 16.11x64.10x17.1 x64.3; Israel Krakower and wife to Louis Levy 1

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 888, map of estate Henry Rutgers, 24x87.6; Louis Rosenblum to Rachel Rosenblum 1

HOUSTON ST, s e corner of Broadway, 52x103; Edward C. Perkins, as trustee, to Charles A. Gould 111,750

JACKSON AV, e s, 100.4 ft n of 165th St, 19.3x irregular; Helene Tremberger and another to Wimslow L. Buzby 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 128.7 ft n of 165th St, 19.6x75; Helene Tremberger and another to W. E. Buzby 1

JEROME AV, e s, 64.7 ft n of 218th St, 150x irregular; Frederick Schrader and others to Charles Sulzer 27,000

LAWRENCE ST, n s, 225.9 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x118.6x25.8x110; Catharine M. Yuengling to Frederick A. Lane 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 17.2 ft s of 73d St, 17.7x; Edmond L. Knordler and wife to Marcus M. Marks 15,000

LENOX AV, n w corner of 131st St, 24.11 x75; Rachel Mayer and another, executors, to Robert F. Elias 33,500

LOT 16, map of Seneca Park, 40x97.5x40x97.6; Charles D. Shirmer to Johann G. Gierer 550

LOT 60, map of New Village of Jerome; Bridget A. Rose to W. E. Buzby 1

MADISON AV, w corner of 102d St, 24.9x94.8; Julia M. Habirshaw to Mary Monell as trustee, trust deed 1

MINNEFORD AV, n e corner of Beach St, Lots 182 and 183, map of the estate of E. R. H. King; Mary E. Flynn to Irene N. McKnight 900

MONROE ST, 82, 17.6x101; Monroe St, 84, 18.6x100; Monroe St, s s, 99.1 ft e of Pike St, 18.6x irregular; Jacob Fischel and wife to Louis Levy and another 1

MONROE ST, 84, 18.6x100; Charles F. Claflin and wife to Jacob Fischel; Market St, n w corner of Cherry St, 112.10 x irregular; Jacob Fischel and wife to Adam Geis 1

PLEASANT AV, s e corner of 116th St, 50.11 x irregular; Abraham Kaim to Maurice Kaim 1

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 142, 26x100; Edgar J. Kohler to Lewis Edwards 1

SPRING ST, 236 and 238, 37 Clarke St, 50.3 x irregular; The Bradley & Currier Company, limited, to the rector, &c., of Trinity Church 1

SCOFIELD AV, s e, one-half of Lot 9, map of heirs of Elizabeth Pell, City Island; Martin J. Keogh and wife to James Bell 650

VALENTINE AV, s w corner of Fordham or High Bridge Road, 184.6x150.2x 110.2; Concourse, e s, 222.9 ft s of Fordham or High Bridge Road, 3.11x46.1x 156.7x50x150.7; 192d St, or Primrose St, s w corner of Valentine Av, 103.10x152.10x 100x150.6; Eva A. Salter to Arthur E. Briggs 1

VALENTINE AV, n corner of Fordham or High Bridge Road, 273.1x77.3x irregular; Valentine Av, e s, 177.10 ft s of 192d St, 100x94.1x104.9x62.10; Eva A. Salter to Mary L. Berrian and others 1

WATER ST, 584; 20.7x56.10; George Hayes to Hannah Sullivan 10

WILLIS AV, n e corner of 140th St, 200 ft to 141st St, x100; William O'Gorman and wife to John J. Linch 100

WEST HOUSTON ST, 177, 22x77x22x77.6; Charles J. Schmidt to Charles Doelger .. 1

WEST HOUSTON ST, 177, 22x77x22x77.6; Charles P. Doelger and wife to Peter Doelger 1

WEST HOUSTON ST, 177, 22x77x22x77.6; Peter Doelger and wife to Edwina G. Fowler and another 10

WEST END AV, n e corner of 73d St, 24.4 x80; Mary K. Sprague to Maria L. Marshall 100

WILLIS AV, e s, 50 ft n of 137th St, 25 x75; Calina Wiener to Henry Bruning .. 1

WORCHESTER AV, e s, 90.7 ft s of 179th St, 41.4x101.2x irregular; Jacob A. Zimmermann and wife to Samuel H. Vanderbeek 10

2D AV, e s, 28 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; Jacob Schofer and wife to Fritz Schmidt 100

2D AV, e s, 350 ft n of 2d St, 50x100; Ollnville, Catherine F. Bates to Arthur J. Lewis 1

3D AV, n e corner of 106th St, 25.2x110; John Norton to Thomas McManus 35,000

5TH AV, e s, 30.8 ft n of 64th St, 34.11x 110; Helen M. Knickerbocker to Martha M. Wysong 130,000

5TH AV, e s, 65.6 ft n of 64th St, 34.11x 110; Helen M. Knickerbacker to T. Buchanan Winthrop 130,000

5TH AV, s e corner of 118th St, 50.5x110; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Patrick Reddy 1

5TH AV, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x 100; Benjamin Parr and another, executors, to Edward Hirsh and another 56,000

6TH AV, w s, 67.11 ft s of 40th St, 18.6x 100; Pompeo Maresi to Giovanna Maresi

7TH AV, w s, 19.8 ft s of 28th St, 39x 56.6x irregular; Edward F. Browning and wife to Henry A. Peters, Jr. 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 25x100; David O. Fowler and others to Peter Doelger 10

8D ST, 305 East, 20x96; Samuel Lichtenston and wife to Barney Isaacs and another 1

16TH ST, s s, w ½ Lot 478, map of village of Wakefield, 50x114; Hugo A. Geyer to Elizabeth Petry 6,000

16TH ST, n s, 351 ft e of 10th Av, 24x 92; Francis Bunn and others to Christiana Roome 1

18TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 6th Av, 20x92; William H. Osgood and wife to William H. Osgood, Jr. 1

18TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of 6th Av, 20x92; William H. Osgood to John M. Bowers .. 21,500

22D ST, 480 West, 19.3x93.6; Alexander Cameron, individually and as executor, to Cornelius S. Conklin 1

58TH ST, 55 West, 17x98.9; Mary A. W. Barlow to Alice S. Gelb 100

58TH ST, 53 West, 17x98.9; Thomas P. Williams, executor, &c., to Mary A. Barlow 1

44TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Francis Bunn and wife to Angeline E. Blossom 1

44TH ST, 532 to 536 West; 75x100.5; Peter J. Steiner and wife to James B. Vreeland 1

32D ST, n s, 175.4 ft e of 8th Av, 25.1x 100.10x25.2x108.2; Francis G. W. Beard to Solomon Mehrbach 28,707

61ST ST, s s, 300 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; James Walsh and wife to Nathan Stern ..... Exch

72D ST, 30 East; John Dawson and others to Louise C. Butler 100

73D ST, 302 East, 25x77.2; Samuel C. Baum and wife to Joseph Saunders 22,000

77TH ST, 316 East, 25x102.2; Maria A. Stearns to Simon Adler 1

82D ST, 206 East, 16.6x102.2; Emma Molner to Isadore Levy 10,500

86TH ST, 428 East, 26x102.2; Simon Adler and wife to Maria A. Stearns 1

97TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 25 x Irregular; Esther A. Wheaton to Harrie A. Quackenbush 1

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Philip Green to Henry J. Wirth and another ..... Exchange

115TH ST, 110 West, 25x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Mary Bullwinkle and others 100

122D ST, 136 East, and 2,004 Lexington Av; Jacob Strauss and wife to Herman Gampert 1

134TH ST, 20 and 22 West, 50x99.11; Herman Gampert and wife to Jacob Strauss and wife 1

142D ST, n s, 200 ft e of College Av, 1x 100; Louis Wirth to Jacob Wirth 1

150TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 99.11; Thomas F. Roys and wife to Harry Chaffee 1

153D ST, s w s, 174 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Simon Loewenstein and wife to David Hofeller 1

142D ST, n s, 167 ft e of College Av, 33x 100; Louis Wirth to Jacob Wirth 10

175TH ST, 748 East, 19.6x104.6; Thomas Morris and wife to Joseph A. Vance 1

175TH ST, 744 East, 19.4x104.6; Thomas Morris and wife to Joseph A. Vance 1

84TH ST, 151 West, 18x102.2; Vilette Birch to J. W. White 1

71ST ST, n s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 19x102.2; Elizabeth Petry to Hugo A. Geyer 1

90TH ST, 335 and 337 East; Jacob Schofer and wife to Fritz Schmidt 100

105TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.9; John Poth, Jr., to John Gaynor 6,125

109TH ST, s s, 238 ft w of 4th Av, 17.2x 100.11; Annie E. Archer and another to Henry S. Meyer 1

109TH ST, s s, 288 ft w of 4th Av, 17.2x 100.11; Henry S. Meyer and wife to Annie E. Archer 1

109TH ST, 161 East, 25x100.11; Herman Leckscheid and wife to Fanny Stream .. 1

135TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 25x 99.11; William J. Murray and wife to A. W. Kiddle 26,000

26TH ST, 125 West, 21.10x98.9; Jules Chatelan to Elias Talmage 1

25TH ST, s s, 40 and 42 East; Thomas Dooner to Frank B. Martin 1

87TH ST, 411 West, 25x98.9; Katharine Boehm and another to Wilhelmina Berls .. 1

26TH ST, 40 and 42 East; Charles Grayson and others to Thomas Dooner 1

50TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 69.2x50.4x75.5; Julia C. White to Joseph K. E. Poynton 1

60TH ST, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Richard H. Clarke to R. P. Golightly 22,000

59TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 100.5; Herman Wronkow and wife to O. D. Munn 1

60TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 2d Av, 19.2x 100.5; Henriette Myerson to John M. Linck 1

86TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Veronica Andrae to Joseph Urban, Sr .. 25,000

146TH ST, 402 West; also 71st St, n s, 190.2 ft w of 3d Av, 15.2x102.2; Mary A. Foshour and another to M. D. Gallagher

146TH ST, 402 West; also 71st St, n s, 190.2 ft w of 3d Av, 15.2x102.2; M. D. Gallagher to Mary A. Foshour and another 1

56TH ST, n s, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; John F. Anderson and wife to Frank Moore 1

MADISON AV, w s, 60.5 ft n of 53d St, 20x95; James P. Foster to Sara M. Foster 1

149TH ST, s s, 385 ft w of Boulevard, 15 x99.11; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Mary McEwen 10

104TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Central Park West, 24.6x100.11; Joseph Murphy, Jr., and wife to Maria T. Shea 1

130TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Elizabeth Euler, widow, to Richard H. L. Osthoff and another 1

138TH ST, 626 to 632 West; Richard H. Clark to Robert F. Golightly 48,000

181ST ST, s s, 25 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x80.1x irregular; Hyman Sonn and others to Robert E. Westcott 1

187TH AV, s w corner of 12th St, 23.8x100; Julia Carter to Edward Rafter 30,000

ORCHARD ST, 127; the East River Bridge Company to Henry Fischel 11,000

BROADWAY, 479, and 52 Mercer St; Thomas F. Keating to William Rhinelander and others, executors and trustees 1

5TH AV, 1,369 and 1,371, 50.11x100; Robert P. Golightly to R. W. Clarke 90,000

6TH AV, 1,365 and 1,367, 50x100; Robert E. Golightly to R. W. Clarke 64,000

113TH ST, 81 East, 25x100.11; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Jacob Fischel 1

102D ST, n s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Joseph Murphy and wife to Thomas J. Convey 1

119TH ST, 111 and 113 East; Peter J. Mathers and wife to Reuben F. Katz 1

97TH ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x75; Morris Finn and wife to Maria G. Guerriere and another 14,300

Recorded Leases.

BERKOWITZ, Mary, to Joseph Segelshiffer; 186 Delancey St, 2 years $800

STRECKER, George, to Edward McShane; 2,142 3d Av, 4½ years 2,800

WRIGHT, Moses G., and another to John C. Dodd; 3d Av, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 3½ years 1,200

HAUF, Emma, to Moritz Klein and another; 3 Irving Place, 3 years 720

Recorded Mortgages.

BERRIAN, William and Richard, and wives to Alice E. Ketelas, as committee; 259 Hudson St; 5 years $18,000

BANGS, George D., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 162d St, 375.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years 11,000

BANGS, George D., and wife to Robert A. Pinkerton and another; 431 West 162d St, 3 years 3,000

BELL, Jerome, to Martin J. Keogh; s s of Scofield Av, adjoining land of Martin J. Keogh, City Island, 3 years 650

BISLAND, William, and wife to James Bisland; s s of Ogden Av, 100 ft s w of Union St, 1 year 1,200

BLOSSOM, Angeline B., to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c., of Peter A. H. Jackson; 535 West 44th St, 5 years 9,000

BULLWINKLE, Mary, and others to William H. Hall; 110 West 115th St, 3 years 7,500

BUSHONG, Charles H., to Anna C. Stephens; e s of 5th Av, 58.8 ft s of 115th St, 3 years 16,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Helene Trembergher; 1,026 and 1,024 Jackson Av, 2 years, (2 mortgages) 3,250

CASSAGNE, Louis, and wife to Max J. Bernheim; 713 Amsterdam Av, 3 years .. 17,000

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION COMPANY, Limited, to Ambrose K. Ely; 214 to 218 East 34th St, 1 year 10,000

COLEMAN, Maggie A., to Robert L. Harrison, trustee; e s of Avenue B, 51.2 ft n of 18th St; 3 years 95,000

CRIMMINS, John D., to the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York 6,000

CONKLIN, Cornelius S., to Alexander Cameron, Jr., 430 West 22d St, 3 years 7,000

DETMOLD, William L., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 7 Bond St, 1 year 7,000

DETMOLD, William L., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 72 and 78 Lexington Av, 1 year 15,000

EDWARDS, Lewis, to Harold Brown; 142 Riverside Drive, 3 years 30,000

ENGEL, Adam, and wife to Alfred N. Beadleston and another, executors, &c., of William H. Beadleston; 596 6th Av, and 57 to 61 West 55th St, 3 years 80,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Absalom P. Bachman; e s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 2 years 2,500

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Absalom P. Bachman; e s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 2 years 2,500

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Absalom P. Bachman; e s of 5th Av, 25.11 ft s of 114th St, 2 years 3,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Absalom P. Bachman; s e corner of 5th Av, and 114th St, 2 years 5,000

GEIS, Adam, to Jacob Fischel; w s of Market St, 85.4 ft n of Cherry St, installments 2,500

GEIS, Adam, to Jacob Fischel; n w corner of Market and Cherry Sts, 3 years 4,000

GEIS, Adam, to Jacob Fischel; w s of Market St, 58.7 ft n of Cherry St, installments 2,500

GEIS, Adam, to Jacob Fischel; w s of Market St, 31.8 ft n of Cherry St, installments 2,500

GUERRIERE, Maria G., and Rocco Perrotto to Morris Finn; s s of 97th St, 75 ft w of 2d Av, ½ year 400

HALL, William H., and wife to Frederick Hack; s s of 115th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 20,000

HALL, William H., to Evelyn E. Hall; s s of 115th St, 350 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year 12,000

HARFT, Charles, to J. Frederic Mermond; n s of Clinton Place, 360.7 ft w of Broadway, leasehold, 5 years 5,000

HARFT, Charles, to Florence A. Alker; n s of Clinton Place, 323.1 ft w of Broadway; leasehold, 3 years 10,000

HARRISON, Edwin M., and wife to Robert M. Hamilton and others; e s of Greenwich St, 49.10 ft s of Duane St, also 321 Greenwich St, 5 years 16,000

HARRISON, Edwin M., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 321 Greenwich St, 3 years 21,500

HARTLEY, Ellen M., and others, to William F. Gardiner; s w corner of Ferry and Bleecker Sts, 2½ years 2,000

HIRSH, Edward, and Henry to Benjamin Parr and another, executors, &c., of Susan P. Lilenthal; n w corner of 5th Av and 112th St, 1 year 46,000

HOHL, Charles, and wife to Caroline Garelss; n e corner of Forest Av and Home St, 3 years 15,000

HOPKINS, Mary, to Frank W. Gilbert; s w corner of Mott Av and 163d St, 1 month 3,500

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Samuel Lichtenston; 305 3d St, n s, 295 ft w of Av D, 1 year 9,850

ISAACS, Barney, and Morris Jacobson to Morris Goldstein and Louis Lese; 305 3d St, n s, 295 ft w of Av D, 1 year 2,225

JARVIS, Henry I., and James A. to Ellen Jarvis; s s of 12th St, 255 ft w of Av B, 3 years 2,500

JALVIS, Henry I., and James A. to Ellen Jarvis; s s of 12th St, 318.4 ft w of Av B, 3 years 2,500

KATZ, Reuben F., to Peter J. Mathers; 111 and 113 East 119th St, 5 years, (2 mortgages) 38,000

KEATING, Thomas F., to New York Security and Trust Company; 479 Broadway and 52 Mercer St, 3 years 115,000

LARKIN, Michael and James J., to Edward R. Stehl and others; n s of 16th St, 247.6 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year 5,000

LENNON, Anna J., to Judson S. Todd; n s of 112th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, demand 2,000

LINCH, John M., to William O'Gorman; n e corner of Willis Av and 140th St, 1 year 67,500

LEVY, Sarah, to the German Savings Bank of the City of New York; 59 Mott St, 1 year 15,000

LEVY, Louis and Charles, to Jacob Fischel; 82 Monroe St, 1 year 5,000

McKNIGHT, Irene N., to Mary E. Flynn; n e corner of Minneford Av and Beach St, City Island, 1 year 400

McKETRICK, Lucy A., to Caroline M. Butterfield; 127 West 41st St, 3 years ... 10,000

McEWEN, Mary, to Patrick H. Lynch; s s of 149th St, 385 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 12,000

MEYER, Henry S., to Ada C. Lockwood, as general guardian, &c.; s s of 109th St, 238 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 9,000

MEYER, Elizabeth M., to Jacob Kudlich; e s of Brook Av, 123.1 ft s of 165th St, widened, 1 year 2,000

MICHAELIS, Henry, and wife to Anna R. Fairchild; e s of Park Av, 58.10 ft s of 89th St, 5 years 16,000

MICHAELIS, Henry, and wife to Mary M. Healy; e s of 4th Av, 75.7 ft s of 89th St, 5 years 16,000

MILLER, John L., to Edward I. Browne, trustee, &c., for Henry Sayles; n e corner of 106th St and Boulevard, 2 years 70,000

MOORE, Frank, and wife to Michael Steiner, 127 East 50th St, 3 years 16,000

MOORE, Frank, and wife to Harmon W. Hendricks; n s of 56th St, 115 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 months 800

MYERSON, Henrietta, to Seymour P. Kurzman, 970 Boston Av, 3 months 1,000

NAGLE, William, and wife to Frederick Akers; Lot 142, Block D, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate, 3 years 16,000

NUTTING, Helen M., to Robert I. Murray; 53 West 97th St, 3 years 1,000

ORNSTEIN, Helene, to Adolf Gluck; n s of 78th St, 152.10 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year. 900

PETERSON, Elizabeth and John R., to Lillian E. Moffett; n s of Elsmere Place, 250 ft w of Marion Av, 3 years 3,250

PETERS, Henry H., Jr., to Edward F. Browning; 316 and 318 7th Av, one-half part, 1 year 10,000

POYNTON, Joseph K. E., to Julia C. White; 424 West 56th St, 2 years 1,400

REA, Evelyn D., to Henry S. Van Beuren; n s of 14th St, 141.10 ft w of University Place, leasehold, 5 years 10,000

RELPH, Mary Frances, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 247 West 24th St, 1 year 5,000

RITZMANN, Charles L., to Jonas Well and others; e s of 8th Av, 77.2 ft n of 16th St, leasehold, installments 4,000

RITZMANN, Charles L., to Jonas Well and others; e s of 8th Av, 77.2 ft s of 16th St, leasehold, installments 4,000

ROSENBLUM, Louis, and wife to Isaac Fisher; Lot 888, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, demand 2,500

ROSENBLUM, Louis, and wife to Solomon Rosalsky; Lot 888, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, demand 3,600

ROOME, Christians, and William P., to Corn A. and Florence Reynolds; 435 West 16th St, 3 years 1,500

RUFF, August, and wife to Conrad Stein; 186 and 188 Allen St, two mortgages, 5 years 28,000

RUFF, Adolph, and wife to North River Savings Bank; s s of 34th St, 80 ft w of 9th Av, 2 years 3,000

SAUNDERS, Joseph, to Samuel C. Baum; 902 East 73d St, 1 year 400

SCHREINER, George, to the German Savings Bank; 212 to 216 East 90th St, 1 year, (three mortgages) 39,000

SCHWARZ, Gustav and Annie W., to Dollar Savings Bank; s s of 158th St, 818.5 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 1 year 4,000

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Elizabeth Gifford; 183d St, n s, 100 ft e of Trinity Av; also n s, 183d St, 140 and 160 ft e of Trinity Av, 5 years, (3 mortgages). 13,500

SCHWARZLER, Amelia, to Charlotte L. Desmond; n s of 183d St, 80 ft e of Trinity Av, 5 years 4,500

SCHLAG, Julius and Emma, to the East River Savings Institution; n w corner of Madison Av and 103d St, 3 years 25,000

SHAW, Allena B., to Tillie Peyser; n s of 104th St, 132 ft w of West End Av, 3 years 13,000

SPENCER, Benjamin, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 109th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av 62,000

SPENCER, Benjamin, to Francis Crawford; s s of 109th St, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, ½ year 18,243

STEARNS, Maria A., to Simon Adler; 428 East 86th St, 2 years 1,000

STEVENS, Charles D., to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; e s of Tinton Av, 227.6 ft s of 168th St, 1 year 800

STEINMETZ, Eva, to Andrew C. Bibby; s s of 148th St, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year 22,500

STREAM, Fanny, to Elijah R. Powers; 161 East 109th St, 5 years 2,000

SULZER, Charles, to Marie Eichler; s s of Jerome Av, 94.7 ft n of 213th St, 1 year 17,000

VREELAND, James B., to Peter J. Steiner; 532 to 536 West 44th St, ½ year .. 12,000

VREELAND, James B., to Peter J. Steiner; 532 to 536 West 44th St, building loan 30,000

WALKER, John, to Alexander W. Fraser and George G. Dutcher; 533 West Broadway, 3 months 18,000

WEIHER, Margaret A., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 79th St, 163.4 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year 6,000

WESTCOTT, Robert E., to Hyman and Henry Sonn; n s of 181st St, 25 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 1 year 10,000

WIEDERMAN, Rosa, to Don A. Gaylord; w s of 7th Av, 26.6 ft s of 147th St, 9 months 2,000

WINTHROP, T. Buchanan, to J. Frederic Kernochan, as trustee; e s of 5th Av, 65.6 ft n of 64th St, 3 years 100,000

WIRTH, Jacob, and another to Louis Wirth; n s of 124th St, 167 ft e of College Av, two mortgages, 1 year 13,500

WUYTOCK, Maria A., to James B. Fitzgerald; Webster Av, s e s, 236.6 ft s of 170th St, not yet opened, 5 years 11,000

WYSONG, Martha M., to John J. Wysong and J. Frederic Kernochan, trustees, &c., of John R. Marshall; e s of 5th Av, 30.8 ft n of 64th St, 3 years 100,000

SCHROEDER, Charles H., and wife to Catharine H. Conklin; e s of Washington Av, widened, 102.9 ft n of 175th St, 3 years 12,500

SCHROEDER, Charles H., and wife to Catharine H. Conklin; e s of Washington Av, 129.8 ft n of 175th St, 3 years .. 12,500

URBAN, Joseph, Sr., to the New York Savings Bank; s s of 85th St, 375 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 7,000

VANDERBECK, Samuel H., and wife to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s e corner of 179th St and Webster Av, 3 months 20,000

VANDERBECK, Samuel H., and wife to Jacob A. Zimmermann; s e corner of 179th St and Webster Av, ½ year 17,500

WEINBARG, Diedrich, and wife to James Affect and others, executors &c., of Charles Barlow; 847 Amsterdam Av, 5 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

APPLEBY, Charles E. and Jacob C., trustees, &c., to Estelle D. Bowers, two assignments 18,000

BACHMAN, Absalom P., to J. Allen Townsend ..... Nominal

CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Henry H. Jackson and others, executors, &c., of Peter A. H. Jackson, three assignments 95,000

CRIMMINS, John D., to the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York 50,000

DONOVAN, Timothy, to Edward Muehling 1,500

DENTON, Henry M., to George Mackenzie 1,000

GILBERT, Frank W., to Alwin Eesert .. 3,500

HARTUNG, Charles, executor, &c., to Celia Lasker and others, executors, &c. 12,000

HORNTHAL, Lewis M., executor, &c., to Ernest Werner 5,000

KAUFMAN, Flora and Julius, executors, &c., to William Koch 29,094

MANDER, Laura E., to William E. Thorn 1,000

ROGERS, Anna N., to Jacob A. Zimmermann ..... nominal

ROBERT, Mary E., to Charlotte A. Hopper 16,000

TREMBERGER, Helene, to John Lanner .. 1,250

TERRY, John T., and another, trustees, &c., to Coleman Benedict 18,000

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE and Trust Company, trustees of William E. Dodge, to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company 22,500

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK to Henrietta Kahn 16,000

WEEKES, Henry de F., trustee, to Estelle D. Bowers 10,000

WARTS, William H., as guardian, to William H. Fitzgerald ..... Nominal

ZIMMERMANN, Jacob A., to Anna N. Rogers ..... Nominal

BRANDT, Louis and John, to D. E. Seybel 6,000

BRANDT, Henrietta E., to D. E. Seybel .. 1,000

COLGATE, Richard M., and others, executors, to William Richardson, trustee, &c. ..... Nominal

HART, John I., to Samuel Woolverton .. Nominal

LOOMIS, John R., to Isaac R. Robinson .. 20

MONSON, Alonzo C., trustee, to John R. Loomis 20,162

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to C. A. Peabody, Jr. 43,000

TIETJEN, John H., executor, to Martin Gerdes 24,000

WOOLVERTON, Samuel, to John I. Hart ..... Nominal

Lis Pendens.

ANTHONY AV, e s, 30.9 ft n of prolongation of n s of 175th St, 50x127.11x52.6x115; Dennis W. Moran against William F. O'Connell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Kearney.

BLEECKER ST, n e corner of Greene St, 25x 125; Caroline Uhlig against Caroline Brinley, (specific performance;) attorney, A. J. Wise.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 81.10 ft n of 104th St, 19x100; Benjamin D. Traitel and others against Stephen W. Linnington and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

COLLINS ST, 119; 4th St, s s, 272.7 ft w of Avenue D, 22.7x96; Clement A. Auffmordt and others against Jacob Cohen; (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Blumenstiel & Hirsch.

DELANCEY ST, 10 and 12; Frank L. Loring against Max Juster, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

MOTT AV, 354 and 356; Bonner & Van Court against Katharine and Bernhard Schaeffel, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. G. McCrea.

WASHINGTON AV, widened, w s, 250 ft s of 171st St and 240 ft s of proposed 171st St, 75x 125; Lillian F. Page against Henry Ratjen and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. H. Page.

3D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 50.9x88.9; The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against George F. Johnson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Townsend & McClelland.

167TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92; Mary V. M. Kelly against Mary B. Schramm, (specific performance;) attorney, G. F. Alexander.

119TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; George, Simon, and George Beaumont and others against Henry Bash and others, (action to set aside deed, &c.;) attorneys, Horwitz & Hirshfield.

122D ST, 436 East; Austin Kimball and another, trustees, against Le Grand L. Clark and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. G. Wild.

122D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.11; Helen A. Peck against Amy L. Shaw and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. E. Klugh.

122D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.11; Anna K. Adams against Amy L. Shaw and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. E. Klugh.

Mechanics' Liens.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 47; Max Rohman against Israel Krakower, owner and contractor $43

MOTT AV, e s, 75 ft n of 144th St, 25x100; Kate B. Decker, executrix, &c., against Alice M. Mullins, owner; Niles Ollisson, contractor 63

5TH AV, 571; the Watertown Steam Engine Company against Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, owner; Warren F. Leland, lessee and contractor 2,848

90TH ST, 322 to 328 East; the United States Mortar Supply Company against Bernhard Sch

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Old Homestead—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BIJOU—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—The Idol's Eye—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—The Belle of New York—8:10. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Little Minister—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Devil's Disciple—8:30.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Cumberland '61—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARDEN—A Bachelor's Romance—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—A Stranger in New York—8:20. Matinée—2:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Counted Into Court—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Opera Tableaus—Vaudeville—8:15. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—One Round of Pleasure—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The French Maid—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
HOYT'S—The Proper Caper—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
IRVING PLACE—7-20-8—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—An American Citizen—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—Lord Chumley—8:15. Author's Readings—11 A. M.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—American Institute Fair—10:30 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.
MANHATTAN—The First Born—A Night Session—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
MURRAY HILL—Jim the Penman—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:00.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—9:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.
STAR—The Fair in Mogettown—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
THE LYRIC—La Poupée—8:00.
WALLACK'S—A Lady of Quality—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
WEBER & FIELDS'—The Glad Hand—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements.—Page 16.

SIXTEEN PAGES

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 2, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

SMASH BOTH MACHINES.

What makes the canvass just closed unique is that it is in fact as well as in name a citizens' union of all the inhabitants of all the boroughs that are to constitute Greater New York. Nothing could better foster civic pride in the new city than such a union. These three millions have a common interest in smashing the political machines which it has been attempted to consolidate and to extend over this whole territory.

The question is whether the tax eaters, who are allied against the taxpayers, can "fool all the people some of the time," whether they can fool them this time, and bring the new city under the thralldom and disgrace of machine politics. They have endeavored to do this by a canvass of appeals to irrelevant partisanship. Their appeals do not in the least deceive themselves, for "there are no politics in politics," but they hope to deceive a majority of the voters.

The signs that they will fail grow and multiply. The issue has become so clear that it seems hopeless to confuse it in the minds of the voters. It is not as it has commonly been, when the struggle has been between two parties of spoilsmen, and cynicism said to civic pride that it was useless to defeat one gang of spoilsmen, for the other gang was just as bad. Now both gangs are arrayed on one side, and on the other is "government of the people, by the people, for the people." The chance is given to us to smash both machines at one blow. Is it possible that we will throw it away?

CROKERISM AND DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic Party will profit in political health and morals by the defeat of Tammany to-day. During the Hill-Morton campaign for the Governorship in 1894 a Democrat very wisely remarked that a party advances by victory, not by defeat. That remark would apply to the situation in New York City if Tammany were a party instead of a faction readily detachable and in fact often detached from the Democratic Party. It is at the present moment and in this campaign out of line with both divisions of the Democracy. It has offended the Bryanites by ignoring their principles in its platform, and the National Democrats are vigorously opposing its chief candidate. Its triumph would harm the Democratic Party. Its defeat will be of evident benefit.

The vice of Tammany which makes its chastening wholesome and necessary for the good of the Democratic Party is its supreme selfishness. The possession of the Federal offices in the city has never been of large advantage to Tammany Hall, and for that reason the leaders of the organization have usually been only moderately interested in Presidential elections. Since TWEED, Tammany has had two chiefs, JOHN KELLY and RICHARD CROKER. KELLY took small interest in TILDEN'S campaign in 1876, he permitted HANCOCK to be defeated by the falling off in the expected Democratic vote below Twentieth Street, and he secretly knifed CLEVELAND in 1884. CROKER was able to make HILL'S election certain in 1888, but he failed to save the State to CLEVELAND. In 1892 Tammany represented the policies of the "snap convention" and fought viciously against CLEVELAND'S nomination. It assured the delegates to the Chicago Convention from other States that he could not carry New York, and after his nomination was assured it put Mr. W. BOURKE COCKRAN on the platform for an hour's futile tirade against him. Mr. CLEVELAND carried New York by 45,000 plurality, but would have been elected without its vote. Last year, against the prevailing sentiment of the city, of the State, and of all the Eastern and Middle States, and against the convictions of its own ablest men, Tammany chose to support BRYAN for the sake of "regularity"—not because it felt much interest in his platform or his principles. This year it pitches BRYAN and Bryanism overboard because it cares nothing for either, but does care very much for the privilege of spending $70,000,000 a year which it hopes to win by electing VAN WYCK.

By reason of its notorious indifference to the fortunes of the Democratic Party in the Nation, Tammany has come to be heartily distrusted and disliked by Democrats all over the country. It is too exclusively concerned about feeding room at the public trough in New York, too selfish, too brutally ignorant and pigheaded to be regarded with confidence or welcomed with cordiality in the great councils of the party.

This distrust and dislike relates to the leaders, not to the body of Tammany voters, who are very much like any other organization voters, effective for good or ill according to their leadership. It is Crokerism that makes Tammany unpopular. But it is Crokerism of a peculiarly personal, arrogant, and insolent type that controls the organization in this municipal contest. Nominations of average respectability and some of them of real and unusual excellence had been provisionally determined on prior to CROKER'S return from the English race tracks. There was a substantial agreement among the leaders that it would be a good plan this year to put forward men who were known and respected. CROKER came. Professing to be "out of politics," he laid hold of Tammany Hall with a savage and despotic grasp. He threw its "slate" into the ash heap and compelled it to put up for Mayor a weak little man of his selection and subject to his control. There were murmurs of revolt. Each mutinous brave asked his neighbor why he didn't start a rebellion against CROKER. Nobody dared start or take part in a rebellion against CROKER. They are afraid of him.

So CROKER'S man heads the ticket, a man whom nobody else desired, and the familiar and fatal principle of absolute boss rule, of untempered Crokerism, is the foundation of Tammany's canvass.

There is no Democracy in this. It is poison to Democracy. It makes the people of the country distrust the Democratic Party and oppose its attempts to get power. The foundation of Democracy was THOMAS JEFFERSON'S trust in the people. Crokerism does not trust the people. It asks of the Democratic masses only slavish obedience. It leads them through foul scandals and makes them accomplices before the fact in its stealings and official nastiness. It makes felony and successful politics interchangeable terms. It makes the Democratic Party in New York the party of vulgar jobbery.

It is as plain as the sun at noonday that the crushing out of Crokerism throws from the shoulders of the Democratic Party a heavy and shameful burden. The defeat of VAN WYCK will be the personal defeat of CROKER. It will enable Tammany to unload him. If it shall be well rid of him the party will be in vastly better condition to enter the Congressional contest next year and the Presidential fight in 1900.

Mr. CROKER has always managed to keep half the Democrats in New York City out of touch and out of relation with his organization. That policy has richly paid CROKER, but it is unprofitable for the Democratic Party.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S OPPORTUNITY.

Senator WOLCOTT and Gen. PAYNE of the so-called Bimetallic Commission sailed on the Campania from Liverpool on Saturday. At the last moment Mr. WOLCOTT slipped across the Channel and spent a few hours at Paris, but the results of his visit are more likely to interest the baggage inspectors at the Cunard dock than the silver men of the United States or elsewhere. The one gleam of light in the cloudy setting of their mission is the declaration that the Emperor of Germany has expressed his "regret" that Lord SALISBURY'S Government would not reopen the mints of India to the free coinage of silver. The gleam is faint and transient. The Emperor of Germany is in a state of habitual public regret and private resentment just now at anything that the Government of England may do or refuse to do. If Great Britain were to open the Indian mints and comply with every request made by the Wolcott commission and the French Minister, Germany would not lift a hand toward changing her coinage system.

Mr. WOLCOTT and his commission have done everything in their power to carry out their object—the promotion of an international agreement for free coinage with the principal commercial powers of Europe. So far as we can judge by the reports of their proceedings they have, indeed, gone further than they ought in reason and good faith to go. They appear to have pledged the Government of the United States to a revolution in its financial system on conditions that have heretofore been refused. Either in their zeal they exceeded their instructions, if the reports are correct, or their instructions exceeded what the people would consent to. The only palliation of such an error is the absolute failure of their mission. That may secure them and the Administration immunity from condemnation, for the American people are too busy to give much attention to abortive attempts at wrong. But the incident is in its real nature a serious one, and we wish very much that Mr. MCKINLEY would clear it up. His message a month from now will give him an opportunity.

Meanwhile, whatever may be the truth about the course of the commission or of the Administration, the duty of the latter is plain. It is to turn from the remotest fooling with this delusion of international bimetallism and devote itself with the utmost energy and determination to the permanent settlement of the currency question in the United States. Of that there is great and obvious need, and for that there is a splendid providential opportunity. The mandate of last year has been followed by a marked return of prosperity, due in part to restored confidence at home and abroad and in part to the purely accidental coincidence of magnificent crops and an unprecedented demand for them in the markets of the world. The course of events has opened up a broad and easy way for us to gain the goal which the elections of 1896 directed the Government to seek. Not even a ripple of excitement or disturbance in the minds of the most timid could now be caused by the adoption of effective measures for the permanent abandonment by the Government of its most dangerous entanglement in financial operations and the establishment of a sound, safe, and elastic banknote currency.

At this juncture a great opportunity offers itself to Senator WOLCOTT. He is by far the most capable and intelligent of the leaders of the now hopeless silver movement. He is a man of affairs, and in his recent experience he has had a chance to study the nature and extent of the marvelous power that England has amassed in the business world largely by her unswerving adherence to a stable standard of value for the past three-quarters of a century. He must see that in natural resources, in population, and in geographic situation our advantages are greater than hers despite her vast outlying possessions. We have but to adopt a like standard of value, perfect a better system of currency than even hers—which is altogether practicable—and adhere to it with equal firmness, and the supremacy she has so long enjoyed will pass to us. To such a happy consummation Senator WOLCOTT could contribute greatly and reap great honor and influence in doing so. Nor need it be a tedious or difficult task. The reform that would make such a National triumph possible can be made at the next session of Congress. The House would unquestionably co-operate in it if proposed by the Administration. Senator WOLCOTT, we believe, could secure the co-operation of the Senate. He has such an opportunity as few statesmen in the history of his country have enjoyed.

THE GEORGE VOTE.

We judge by the exhibitions of alarm and job type in the columns of our Croker neighbor, The Journal, and our Platt neighbor, The Sun, that both Tammany and the Republicans apprehend a large transfer of Henry George votes to Mr. Low.

We judge also, from the polite and subdued manner in which the George party officially refers to this possibility, that such a transfer is not only considered possible by them, but that they contemplate it with serene and philosophical minds.

Of course, the leaders of the party that is supporting the son of HENRY GEORGE wish to hold all possible votes for him. They deprecate defections to Mr. Low or any other candidate. But is is probably evident to them that the men who listened to Mr. GEORGE'S impassioned speeches cannot vote for the candidates of men he denounced as thieves. If they go anywhere they must go to the Citizens' Union.

VAN WYCK, OR LOW?

It is not to be supposed that there is a single voter within the boundary of Greater New York who does not understand that the election to-day is between VAN WYCK and Low. Whoever votes for TRACY must be assumed deliberately to throw away his vote, so far as the purposes of this election are concerned. He may be so fanatical a partisan that the label of Republican on a ballot estops him from asking any questions. Otherwise he must believe that the decent and honest government of the community of which he is a member, including the things that touch the safety, honor, and welfare of him and his every day in the year, is of less importance than "the maintenance of the Republican organization," which means the continued domination of PLATT.

VAN WYCK, or Low? That is the choice. And to see clearly what this choice is, let us consider the tickets. On the ticket of the Citizens' Union there is not a single candidate who is not known to have been placed there by reason of his particular fitness for the office for which he has been named. There is not a candidate on the Tammany ticket who is not known to have been placed there without the least reference to that consideration. Indeed, there is not a candidate on the Tammany ticket who has been placed there because he was even the choice of Tammany Hall. That is in some respects the most exasperating feature of the situation. If CROKER had not come back from Europe to assert his power, it is possible that BIRD S. COLER might have been a candidate for Controller, for the nomination of COLER was the one sop the ticket contains to the machine of Kings County. So far as the Brooklyn public goes, a name taken at random out of the Brooklyn Directory would have been as good a name to conjure with as COLER'S. But he is not CROKER'S man, and he is the one man on the ticket who is not. If Tammany had been left to itself, VAN WYCK would not have been on its ticket, nor GARDINER, or GARDNER, nor GUGGENHEIMER.

These names mean nothing to the public, nor ever to Tammany. VAN WYCK has no record but a police court record. GARDINER, or GARDNER, has no record except for an absurd personal vanity which has led him to a course of glorifying himself in childish ways by false pretenses. GUGGENHEIMER is merely the substitute for RUPPERT, who withdrew, it is believed, because the conditions attached to his nomination were unsatisfactory.

Not one of these names has the least public significance. But to one thing they all eloquently testify. To the despotism of CROKER and to the belief of CROKER that this is "a yellow-dog year," in which the candidates whom he may name in the name of Tammany Hall will be elected by a plurality of half a million of votes, representing three millions of people, without the least reference to their personal qualifications or public standing.

Was a more cynical and contemptuous insult ever offered to a great community than the Tammany ticket? Will the community submit to the insult or will it resent the insult? That is the question to be answered to-day.

"THE DECAY OF LYING."

An English essayist a few years ago attracted attention by a series of amusing paradoxes under this title. He affected to deplore what he pretended to establish. But, in fact, this present canvass has borne testimony to the fact that political controversy is a great deal freer from mendacity than it used to be.

Upon the whole, we do not hesitate to say that the course of the press of New York during the canvass now closed has been highly honorable to it. It has shown upon the part of the newspapers respect for themselves and respect for their readers. The discussion has been fair and full. There has been very little either of perversion or suppression of facts or of consciously false reasoning from them. Of almost every reputable newspaper in New York it may be said that it has endeavored to keep its readers informed of all the material facts in its own possession upon the issues of the campaign and that editorially it has endeavored to draw fair deductions from the facts. The impression made by most of the articles we have read is that the writer was not arguing for a retainer, like a lawyer, but that he was convinced and that he was trying to convince his readers by the reasoning which had satisfied his own mind.

That is to say, there has been, so far as the press is concerned, an honest canvass. And that is a very great thing in itself, a thing to be added to the other benefits of the canvass in arousing a sense of civic responsibility and civic pride. To say this is as much as to say that the newspapers of New York have become newspapers and not organs. We are quite aware that a conspicuous exception will at once occur to almost every reader, that these remarks will bring to his mind the instance of what was once a newspaper which has converted itself, for the purposes of this campaign, into a most unblushing and unscrupulous organ. Its reports of news bearing upon the campaign, he will say, have been deliberately falsified. Its editorial discussions have been so monstrously dishonest that it seemed as if they could not impose upon the reader and that the writer must have conducted them with his tongue in his cheek.

This may all be true, but we beg the reader who notes it to note also that the exception, by its very conspicuousness, proves the rule. A generation ago all the newspapers in a heated campaign were like that. They were all organs, and you could not turn to one of them for a fair report of political news or for a fair treatment of political opponents. This is still the rule in a good many "back districts" around the country, this lying, slang-whanging, reckless way of talking about issues and candidates. But the very conspicuousness of the exception, and the fact that it disgusts everybody, proves that it is an exception to the present rule in New York. Whoever doubts that Greater New York is advancing in civilization has only to consider this canvass in comparison with what he can remember or read of like canvasses in the past. "Eppur si muove."

If a Citizens' Union voter makes a cross under the picture of the Statue of Liberty in the seventh column of the official ballot, and then puts a cross opposite the name of Judge ALTON B. PARKER in the third column—if Judge PARKER be the candidate of his preference for the Chief Judgeship of the Court of Appeals—there will be no trouble with his ballot. It will be counted as he marks it. There is some doubt, however, whether a cross marked against the name of one of the two candidates for the Supreme Court, or one of the three candidates for Councilman in any column, clearly expresses the intention of the voter. If the ticket is to be "split" to an extent beyond voting for a party column ticket and one candidate elsewhere, it will be safer to mark a cross against every candidate voted for, omitting the cross in the circle.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—If Indian criminals have such a respect for the law and their own word of honor that, after conviction of murder, they can be trusted to go about unguarded for weeks and will report promptly at the place of execution at the appointed day and hour, why is it that the task of elevating and civilizing the tribes has proved so hard? The Creek brave who was shot in the Indian Territory on Sunday had spent the time since his trial in settling up his affairs, domestic and financial, and among them was the fulfillment of a contract with the baseball nine of which he was a member. For a period of many weeks he went where he chose, and for part of the time he was far beyond the jurisdiction of the native court that sentenced him to death. Under absolutely no compulsion to return to the Territory except his own sense of the proprieties, he nevertheless went back and voluntarily expiated a crime which, in his eyes, could hardly have been a very black one, for he had merely killed a man who would have killed him if opportunity had offered. Such stories often come from the Indian country. That they could not be duplicated among white men does not need saying, and they are the more remarkable because those of whom they are told are, for good reason, held to be treacherous as well as lawless. Evidently there is the making of admirable citizens in the Indians, if we could only discover the way to bring it out.

—Many remarkable episodes have taken place in Chicago, but as real astonishers few of them come anywhere near the act of that policeman who used stray boys as shields while exchanging revolver shots with a gang of burglars. The details of this affray have already been published, but no reports have yet been received to show whether or not Chicago regards the invention of her brave defender as a good one. Judging merely from consequences in this particular instance, the device works well. The policeman popped away briskly and effectively from behind his improvised and squirming bulwaks, and the burglars did not fire back. But suppose they had done so? Suppose they had shown as little regard for the lives of these urchins as was displayed by the representative of the law? Suppose one or both of the boys had been killed? In that case, it is difficult to see why the policeman would not have been the object of rather severe criticism. A certain metropolitan financier and philanthropist once did something like this, and his act excited earnest and not altogether favorable comment, and yet the financier and philanthropist used only one young man as a buffer, and did it in obedience to an impulse to which almost anybody might have yielded. This policeman, on the contrary, was paid to risk his life, not that of the most convenient citizen he could seize and hold in front of him. It seems to us that in any other city than Chicago a police officer so ingenious would receive an immediate intimation that he has mistaken his career. Perhaps he will as it is.

—In response to an inquiry about the result of to-day's election, a guard on the Third Avenue elevated railway said last night that "It looks to me as though Low would win." The next question was "Why?" and the answer to this was truly remarkable, a portent of the times, and a promise for the future that should make every pessimist in America ashamed of himself. The answer was: "I think he will win because he ought to win." There was no reference to support from this party or that, no prediction as to where the George vote, or the labor vote, or the machine vote, or the Mugwump vote will go; the man believed that victory would go where it "ought" to go. Surely there has been a change in local sentiment when this feeling is expressed as if it were a commonplace. Of course it isn't a commonplace; it is a marvel and a novelty; it means that the United States is all right, and that politics is creeping—or marching—upward.

PERSONAL.

—Judged by his pictures, Spain's new representative in Cuba would seem to be a vast improvement on his predecessor. WEYLER'S pinched-up face and smug little whiskers have, to be sure, the merit of being as un-Spanish as his name, but they have no other, and every feature tells of a small, mean mind, a cruel temperament, and a rapacity that is fierce whenever ferocity is safe. There is not a trace of the dignity that is common among Peninsular aristocrats and plebeians alike—a dignity rather ridiculous, indeed, in most cases, since founded on traditions which history does not support, but real enough in its way and picturesque if not admirable. BLANCO, on the other hand, looks with good-sized eyes from under a smooth forehead, and his expression is not that of a man who seeks and finds excuses for avoiding the dangers of battle. One would hardly pick out the Marshal as a great soldier or a profound statesman, but neither would he be inconspicuous in a group of counterfeiters or pickpockets. BLANCO hasn't much of a record, and what there is of it isn't particularly good; still, the rebels will probably find it necessary under his régime to do more than wait for the Spanish Treasury to be drained out by its nominal defender. And that will be a very good thing. The policy of delay has been effective, and it was certainly wise, but there is a possibility of waiting too long and of delaying till the critical moment is past.

—Another illustration of amateur politics has been revealed and properly denounced by Mr. DANIEL S. O'BRIEN, an east side stationer who is a follower of Tammany Hall. Those wretched creatures, the "Cits," sent over to Mr. O'BRIEN'S shop for some indelible pencils. With the order they sent the information that these pencils were to be given to voters who looked like Van Wyck men and that the result would be a lot of improperly marked ballots. This tale Mr. O'BRIEN instantly carried to the Van Wyck headquarters, where, as might have been expected, it created much horror and excitement. Who could doubt a narrative so thickly smeared with probability? Men who could say that they had money enough and who couldn't think of any use for further contributions might be expected to devise such a plot as this and to tell all about it to east side stationers. The one deed is no more "amateur" than the other. Mr. REYNOLDS has tried to squirm out of the difficulty by saying that the pencils were for use at Citizens' Union headquarters, but that is really too absurd. Would even amateurs use indelible pencils in doing day-before-election figuring? That is altogether too much to believe.

—Even the most enthusiastic admirers of KIPLING will be forced to confess that "White Horses," his last poem, is just a bit purky in places and nowhere very remarkable. It is not that the verses are bad, but rather that the idea is both false and petty. It was perhaps hypercriticism which said that the "Recessional" was addressed to a tribal god, and, anyway, the belief that the Deity takes a special and somewhat partial interest in one's own nation, if not in one's own self, is so universal, that this feature of the noble hymn, if it existed, gave no particular offense to anybody. It is different as regards the sea. To describe that somewhat extended body of water as an appurtenance of Great Britain may add to KIPLING'S popularity in that country, but it was hardly worthy of a poet who addresses the world. Doubtless old ocean has done England some good turns, but really it did not first prove its right to exist when the Armada was scattered. Both before and after that event the sea has transacted a large amount of business in many parts of the world, and it has shown a fine disregard for racial distinctions. The "white horses" have "milled" other foemen than those of the British, and they have not been especially kind to British men-of-war or to British merchant ships. It is decidedly painful to see traces of insularity in a man of genius. If he reveals too many of them people will say that he is a little genius, not a big one, and that will indeed be lamentable. Of course, to have genius at all is much, but it exposes the possessor of it to stern criticism from those who love him best, and he will not be pardoned for slips that would be unnoticed in another.

CURRENT NOTES.

A resident of Paxton, Mass., pays the smallest real estate tax in the Bay State. It is eight cents. He is assessed on two islands, valued at $5.

* * *

Gov. Taylor of Tennessee is said to have abandoned, for the time he remains in the Executive chair, his project of lecturing to aid in keeping the wolf from his door.

* * *

Col. John P. Thomas, the new State Historian of South Carolina, is carrying on the work begun by his predecessor, the late Gen. Farley, of preparing for publication the roster of all the soldiers of the Palmetto State who served in the Confederate Army.

* * *

The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company is to place a monument on the Fredericksburg battle field to indicate to travelers this historic spot, an acre of ground having been given to the Confederate Memorial Literary Society upon which to place it.

* * *

Gov. Cooke of Connecticut has issued a proclamation declaring that the amendment to the State Constitution requiring that voters shall be able to read in the English language any article of the Constitution or any section of the statutes of the State was duly ratified by the people at the special election held Monday, Oct. 4, the vote having been 47,577 yeas and 4,585 nays.

A Warning to Wheelmen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

All bicyclists should be warned of the danger of drinking from wayside wells, pumps, or springs when making trips through the country from the chance of their contents being contaminated by sewage. Several of my friends have suffered seriously from carelessness in this respect, and recently two gentlemen connected with a prominent Wall Street firm have been taken down with typhoid fever, and one member of their household has died as the result of drinking water while on a wheeling trip through New Jersey. The clearest and most sparkling well or spring water may be a deadly potion for the stranger. Those who are in the regular habit of drinking it become acclimated to its use, as in the case of arsenic eaters, but a single draught may instantly affect any one not habituated to it.

During a tennis tournament in a suburban locality near New York, a score or more persons who drank of a certain well were taken down with typhoid fever, while many others who were present, but who drank bottled mineral waters, escaped entirely.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

CHARLES F. WINGATE.

New York, Nov. 1, 1897.

Why Children Canvass for Low.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If Mr. Low should be beaten on Tuesday no New Yorkers will be be more sorely disappointed than the schoolboys of Harlem. The children have seen the Columbia buildings on Morningside Heights going up throughout the past year; the eyes of some of them have grown as round and almost as big as the dome of the Low Library, and in many a Harlem home the candidacy of the generous man who gave the million that built that structure has enlisted the heartiest good will of the young folks, who will soon have a chance to use its books.

During the closing week of the campaign many hundreds of boys, some of them mere kindgartners, have canvassed for Mr. Low. To any reflecting voter it has seemed to me, the children's ingenuous way of soliciting votes for Mr. Low has been the more effective because of what it implied—namely, that the children felt strongly that he should win who had helped out of his own purse to make the path of the learner more easy.

RUFUS J. CLENDENNING.

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

Kill Both Snakes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Under the heading of "Croker Republicans," your article in to-day's TIMES will not help the Citizens' Union.

When you have a chance to kill two snakes, one a rattler and one a copperhead, with one stroke, surely you don't want the rattler to get out of the way.

Let the Platt machine stand up to be counted, and this boastful organization, swelled by fraudulent registration, will make so pitiful a showing on Nov. 2, that its usefulness as a machine will be forever destroyed. Better let both snakes, Tammany and Platt, be killed with one stroke, as we surely will on next Tuesday.

The true Republican Party will then have an opportunity, by kicking out its Quiggs, Gibbses, Lauterbachs, Grubers, &c., to regain the respect and admiration of its old-time supporters.

H. C. F.

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

Honesty in an Aldermanic Candidate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice among the candidates for Alderman the name of Mr. Osgood Smith in the Twenty-seventh Assembly District. There is one incident in his career which I think ought to be known to the electors. In 1891 Mr. Smith was Treasurer of the People's Municipal League in the old Eleventh Assembly District, and at the close of that campaign was left with some funds in his hands. The bank in which they were deposited failed, but as soon as Mr. Smith received his funds back from the bank's receiver he repaid to each contributor to the original fund his pro rata share of the balance remaining.

This is, of course, only common honesty, but such a quality is so rare in politics and the occurrence is so unusual that I feel justified in calling the attention of your readers to Mr. Smith's action, as I was one of those who received this unexpected dividend. Mr. Smith could easily have kept the balance without question until its existence was forgotten—if its existence had ever become known.

WINTHROP PARKER.

New York, Oct. 30, 1897.

An Appeal from Platt.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

The Republican (?) organization is distributing a circular to-day asking voters to "ponder before it is too late," and that "the very existence of the greatest political organization ever formed for the equal rights of man is at stake."

What "rot"! what hypocrisy! The greatest political organization ever formed, the will of the people, has pondered, and will crush out of existence this issuer of false statements. What business have Platt, Tracy, and Quigg to talk to us about glory of city or country? At this present time, with such words on their lips, they are aiding and abetting the worst enemy of the city—Tammany.

Were the people to listen to them their folly would be equal to lunacy. It would be equal to fighting the Fire Department in a conflagration to demonstrate what the boy Tracy could do with his toy engine.

REPUBLICAN.

Brooklyn, Oct. 30, 1897.

CROKER'S VIEW OF CROKER.

His Estimate of His Own Virtue Disgusts Englishmen.

From The London Spectator.

In the October Review of Reviews the chief feature is a so-called "Character Sketch" of Mr. Richard Croker, the chief Tammany "boss," founded on a series of conversations which took place on an Atlantic liner that was conveying Mr. Croker home to the city over which he ruled so long. The conversations are of an extraordinary character on account of the attitude of conscious virtue assumed by Mr. Croker. Not even Mr. Pecksniff at his highest was a more complete embodiment of moral rectitude. We do not know whether Mr. Croker was quite serious and his interviewer somewhat lacking in humorous perception, but certainly any person who has studied the famous report of the Lexow commission which inquired into the government of New York City under Mr. Croker's rule will read with amazement mingled with amusement the apologia which Mr. Croker constructed for the benefit of his listener and of the readers of The Review of Reviews. Mr. Croker here poses as a civic reformer, a kind of moral leader who took up a difficult and thankless piece of work solely for the sake of doing as much good to the inhabitants of New York as they would allow him.

Mr. Croker, it seems, watched with much grief the moral decline of New York under the rule of his famous predecessor, "Boss" Tweed, who "conveyed" into his own pockets several millions raised from the taxation of the citizens. We had always supposed that the overthrow of Tweed was due to the efforts of THE NEW YORK TIMES. But, according to Mr. Croker, the feat was mainly his own. He looked on more in sorrow than in anger until he felt that the time had arrived for dethroning Tweed and installing "honest John Kelly" in his place. It seems that this honest man instilled into the mind of Mr. Croker the great moral principles by which his career has, on his own showing, been illuminated, in these touching words: "Never mind the odds against you if you are in the right. Being in the right is more than odds. Keep on hammering away, and you are sure to win." And Mr. Croker tells us that he has ever since striven to be in the right, and the people supported him for a quarter of a century not because of any corrupt influences, but because their moral sense told them that in him they had a man who cared nothing about the odds, but who was always in the right. Those who choose to believe this pleasing legend can do so, but we cannot reconcile it with the sworn testimony before the Lexow commission.

NUGGETS.

Unprofitable.

Hall—What are you doing now?

Gall—Oh, I'm making a house-to-house canvass to ascertain why people don't want to buy a new patent clothes wringer.—Chicago News.

Enjoyed the Evening.

Miss Tiptop—Did you enjoy yourself at the opera last evening?

Miss Westend—Oh, awfully. Mr. Blatherskite is the most delightful conversationalist I ever attended a musical performance with.—New York Weekly.

An Omitted Incident.

"Steady boy!" The apple upon the lad's head never quivered. "Swift!" The shaft shot by the elder Tell clove the fruit to the core. The boy, unharmed, breathed a sigh of relief. "That," said he, "was an arrow escape." Even Gessler laughed at the ancient jest.—Philadelphia Record.

For Public View.

The genial gentleman in the street car who insists that the pretty woman should take his seat—he's going "only two or three blocks"—slammed the door after a jarring breakfast and left his wife in tears. As soon as he is at his office he will row the younger clerks.—Boston Journal.

Quite Commonplace.

"There's one thing I will say for your friend," said Miss Cayenne. "He is very truthful."

"How do you know that?" inquired Willie Wishington.

"Because there is no excuse for his being otherwise. He never says anything interesting."—Washington Star.

WITH THE BAYONET.

Arthur Weir in The Montreal Star.

Old and grizzled, young and dapper,
Merry in the golden light,
At the mess the quondam foemen
Still discussed the mimic fight.
Tongues shot forth incessant volleys,
And the fight was fought once more,
Each detailing newer tactics,
Should they come to fight it o'er.

Much they talked of open order,
Smokeless powder, dynamite,
Said the charge, though very pretty,
Was impracticable, quite,
Now that men had rapid firers,
Which forever belched and hissed,
Wiping out entire battalions
With the turning of the wrist.

Now that men had small-bore rifles,
Slaying several miles away,
Old-time hand-to-hand encounters
Were impossible, said they.
Oh! to hear those doughty warriors
One would think wars settled now
By a notebook and a pencil
And a field glass at the brow.

Sat the genial General, beaming
On the juniors of the mess.
He had had his day of talking,
They should have their day no less.
He had had his day of fighting,
And he said, "My lads, I've seen
Men with glass and pencil beaten
By the men whose steel was keen."

Quickly rose a buzz dissenting—
"That was in the long ago;
Now it's ordnance and equipment
That alone can best a foe.
Now it's skill in trajectory,
Now the skirmisher is king."
Said the General, smiling grimly,
"Gentlemen, it's no such thing.

"Never dream that Tommy Atkins
Shall his bayonet throw away.
When our weapons must grow longer,
Short shall grow our boundary.
As in many glowing arnals,
So in annals still unwrit,
Perched upon the British bayonet,
Glorious victory shall sit.

"You may break his flank or centre,
Tommy Atkins you may beat;
All the world—but Tommy Atkins—
Certain of his rout complete;
But he has a final weapon—
One no other land can use,
And when Tommy fixes bayonet,"—
Quoth the Major: "Glorious news!"

Though the General's peroration
Had been spoiled in its effect,
All eyes turned upon the Major
There triumphantly erect,
In his hand a strip of paper,
In his eyes pride's glowing light
As he read the stirring story
Of the fray at Dargai's height.

How from hour to hour the British
Shelled the foe on Dargai's hill,
How the foemen from their eyries
Sent their answering bullets still,
How the victory seemed no nearer,
How the tribesmen's pride waxed large,
Till, at last, through storm of bullets,
Went the Gordons at the charge.

Not a charge on level lowlands
'Gainst an enemy in mass,
But a charge up rugged nullahs,
With red death in every pass;
And the Major's voice grew vibrant
As he read how at the sight
Fled the tribesmen, filled with terror,
And the Gordons held the height.

There was silence in the messroom,
All the bickering was still;
And the General, rising quickly,
Bade each man his goblet fill.
"To the heroes who are living,
To the heroes that are dead,
Sikhs and Highlanders and Ghurkas,
Three times three!" the General led.

A NEW STAGE HEROINE

Julia Arthur as Clorinda Wildairs, a Strange and Vehement Young Lady of Long Ago.

GOOD AND STIRRING ACTING

Miss Arthur's Unusually Spirited and Effective Portrayal Will Probably Carry "A Lady of Quality" to Triumph.

Julia Arthur achieved a great triumph at Wallack's Theatre last evening—great, not only in the comparative sense, as any effort of dramatic art much above the commonplace must seem in this day of small things, but positively great. For Miss Arthur's portrayal of Clorinda Wildairs, in "A Lady of Quality," a play made by Frances Hodgson Burnett, with the assistance of Stephen Townsend, out of the materials in Mrs. Burnett's novel of the same title, is an achievement of quite uncommon merit. It is dominated in every scene by a high order of artistic intelligence; it has both adequate force and facility of expression; its pictoral quality is superb, and its effect upon any audience is sure to be powerful.

In the opening scene of an unusually long play alone is Miss Arthur's personality not exactly suited. Mrs. Burnett asks too much in the way of mere physical equipment of any actress of her matchless and wonderful Clorinda. Devilry, in the pleasing sense in which the novelist and dramatist apply the term, Miss Arthur's performance certainly does not lack. The astonishing buoyancy, however, the juvenile glee, the frolicsome patter of young Clorinda, while she still wears breeches and drinks bumpers with the country squires, the actress represents skillfully by well-chosen symbolism, but scarcely identifies herself with so closely as to quite deceive the spectator. There is too little snap in her drinking song.

Here, for the time being, let criticism pause. Doubtless elsewhere in the portrayal there are flaws, that rather increase the artistic beauty by force of contrast than injure it. For that matter, excellent as Miss Arthur's diction generally is, nowadays, she sometimes juggles with her final consonants. But let that pass. When Clorinda in her new birthday down appears on the stairway and commands all the men of her father's following to kneel in homage, the spectators follow their example in spirit.

The first fine, memorable scene comes in Act II., in which the rose garden episode of the novel and the ball where Clorinda accepts the hand of Dunstanwolde are not too skilfully blended. Here the girl learns of Oxon's treachery and plays her part so well with him, when he comes to "break the news" to her of his forthcoming marriage, and enjoy her anguish, that he is crushed and shamed. Standing by the rose-covered dial, she weaves a wreath of roses, while she speaks bravely and scornfully, showing him how well she knows him, and how little she cares for him. And when she has finished, she crowns herself with the wreath, and, standing proudly erect, bids him look upon the ruin he has wrought.

Of course the great scene—the scene à faire, as we might say (though the play is not well enough made to be described in technical terms)—is that of the killing of Oxon by Clorinda. She is a very fashionable London lady then, and beloved by a noble Duke. He has fallen to disgrace. But he pursues her with threats of exposure, and forces his evil passion upon her, until in a fit of fury she strikes him with a heavy riding whip and unintentionally kills him. Guests are awaiting her in an anteroom. She pulls a sofa over the body and receives her callers with simulated gayety. The scene is well wrought, and the variety and intensity of Miss Arthur's acting of it will be town talk, and a better subject for town talk the stage has not lately afforded.

For this is powerful and splendid acting. Do not heed any assertion to the contrary. Miss Arthur's portrayal of Clorinda will long be remembered, and to bestow upon it fairly and cordially its full meed of praise now is a grateful task for those critics of the drama whose painful duty it was, only a few years ago, to point out to certain mistaken and vociferous admirers of this young actress the deficiencies of style she would have to conquer before she could achieve fame. She has all but conquered them now. Perhaps her touch was not quite so sure last night in depicting the tenderer side of Clorinda's nature as it was in her harsher, more formidable moods. But she held the attention closely all the time.

Of the play, apart from Clorinda, there is not much to be said. It is not a very able piece of dramatization. Some of the devices used to kill time (there should be none such in a play) are puerile—as the speech of the quickly subtracted parson and Act I. This division of the play is as full of dams as the Merrimac River. The Duke of Osmonde's fame and purity and intellect and personal perfections are made so much of in the talk from first to last that an abler actor than Mr. Scott Inglis would bear the burden of the rôle with difficulty. Mr. Edwin Arden is a handsome and sufficiently devilish Oxon, and most of the other parts are treated with care. The scenic dress provided by Homer Emens is beautiful, while Miss Arthur's Queen Anne dresses defy description by a mere man:

Duke of Osmonde	Scott Inglis
Earl of Dunstanwolde	Stephen Townesend
Lord Rumphrey Ware	Albert Brown
Lord Eldershawe	T. H. Bridgeland
Lord Charles Lovelace	Herbert Percy
Lord Twemlow	Lawrence Miller
Sir John Oxon	Edwin Arden
Sir Jeoffrey Wildairs	George Woodward
Sir Charlestopher Atwell	Joseph Allen
Sir Harry Granville	J. Thorold
Sir Joseph Grumble	J. H. Arnold
Chaplain to Lord Twemlow	Robert McWade
Dick Hardy	William Herbert
George Cannings	George N. Foster
Jenifer	Marcus Moriarty
Gregory	J. H. Logan
Lady Betty Tantillon	Ethel Mollison
Anne Wildairs	Florence Conron
Mistress Wimpole	Marie Bingham
Clorinda Wildairs	Julia Arthur

"THE FIRST BORN" IN LONDON.

Chinese Ambassador and Col. Hay Witness Francis Powers's Play.

LONDON, Nov. 1.—Francis Powers's Chinese play, "The First Born," now running at the Manhattan Theatre, in New York City, was produced here this evening under the management of Charles Frohman at the Globe Theatre. It was received with apparent approval.

Col. John Hay, the United States Ambassador; Mr. Osborne, the United States Consul General, and the Chinese Ambassador occupied boxes. The latter diplomatist was greatly interested in the performance.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—The figure of Henry George among the wax works attracts much respectful attention. The afternoon and evening orchestra concerts are always excellent.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE.—Sir Charles Young's ingenious and powerful drama called "Jim the Penman" is the stock company's play at Mr. Murtha's popular theatre this week.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The singing of Pauline Hall and the skilful acrobatism of the Eddy family are important features of this week's bill. Other performances are Francesca Redding, Kitty Mitchell, and Harding and Ah Sid.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—"One Round of Pleasure" is presented this week with all the showy scenery and dresses of the original production and the original performers, too, including Walter Jones, Charles Kirke, Richard Carle, and Marie Celeste.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—Frequenters of Mr. Pitou's spacious west side theatre will see a lively performance this week. The play is John McNally's droll farce called "Courted into Court," and the principal performers are Marie Dressler and John C. Rice.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—Robert Hilliard appears at Proctor's, in Twenty-third Street, this week in "Fra Giacomo." Another one-act play in the bill is a Cuban drama entitled "For Liberty," by Mrs. Hoffman Neil, who plays the principal character. The programme is otherwise varied and good.

KOSTER & BIAL'S.—These are the last nights of beautiful Cleo de Mérode and the handsome "Faust" ballet; of Marie Lloyd, the popular English character singer, and of Paola del Monte, the Franco-Spanish singer and dancer. The Griffiths brothers, Lina Pantzer, and "Dick, Dick, and Dickie" are also in the bill. The last-named are three acrobats.

OLYMPIA.—The bill at Olympia Music Hall this week introduces the Andersons in an amusing darky sketch, Aldrich in his comic tramp act, Macart's dog and monkey circus, Maude Raymond in serio-comic songs, Rawson and June the boomerang throwers, and many other performers. But the picturesque grand opera tableaux, with the vocal and instrumental music for the main attraction, certainly do not lack appreciation.

THE PLEASURE PALACE.—Big crowds and good shows continue at the Pleasure Palace, where to-day's election returns will be received by special wire in both the Music Hall and the Palm Garden. The Russell brothers are as funny as ever as the stage-struck Irish servant girls. Lina Pantzer, the wire walker, and the Northern Troupe of English dancers are clever. Caron and Herbert appear in an act of acrobatic clowning. Lizzie Raymond sings cheerful songs.

HAMMERSTEIN BRINGS SUIT.

The Breach over the Anna Held Contract Widening.

The breach between Oscar Hammerstein and Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., representing Anna Held, has widened. Overtures from both sides failed yesterday, and as a result papers were served on Mr. Ziegfeld by Mr. Hammerstein's lawyer, ex-Judge Dittenhoefor, for $7,500 damages for breach of contract. An additional suit will be brought by Mr. Hammerstein for $10,000 damages, which, he claims, his opera received. The papers in this case will be served on Mr. Ziegfeld this week.

Mr. Ziegfeld said last night that he would bring a counter suit against Mr. Hammerstein for $400, due for services rendered by Miss Held, and another suit for $10,000, less $750, based on the claim that Miss Held had been subjected to uncalled-for humiliation by Mr. Hammerstein, and for the breaking of the contract made between the parties in Europe.

It was stated that "La Poupée" would run indefinitely with Miss Hepner in the title rôle. She played the part in a very creditable manner last night.

Miss Held will open on Nov. 8 at Koster & Bial's, and will be there two weeks, introducing new songs and costumes.

Jarbeau Replevins Her Stage Effects.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—The effects and scenery of the "Paris Doll," belonging to Vernona Jarbeau's company, are again in the hands of the Sheriff, this time on a replevin writ.

Last week, while playing at Madison, Wis., the scenery was attached on a claim for $500 presented by Ernest Albert and Claude L. Hagen, scenic artists of New York. Their attorney effected a compromise with Vernona Jarbeau, the latter agreeing to settle the claim when the company arrived in Chicago. This morning Jarbeau took out a replevin writ for the property, and Deputy Sheriff Hall secured possession of it.

Banda Rossa Dispute Not Settled.

The Banda Rossa, which failed to appear on Sunday night at the concert advertised for the Metropolitan Opera House, will probably appear under a different management. Manager Carl Rosenfeld endeavored to settle the dispute through the leader, Mr. Sorrentino, and appointed a time and place for a meeting yesterday, but it is understood that neither Mr. Sorrentino nor his legal representative was present. All the cities have been canceled in the towns where the band had been advertised to appear.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"The Highwayman" closed a very successful engagement in Boston on Saturday night, and was seen last night at North Hampton, Mass.

Frederick Warde's manager will arrive in town next week to arrange for the production of W. D. Eaton's new romantic play, "Islander."

The report that Charles E. Evans, Minnie French, and Anna Held intend to play for a few weeks in "A Parlor Match" was denied by Mr. Evans yesterday.

The Choral Union, under the direction of Frank Damrosch, has engaged the Metropolitan Opera House for Jan. 15. It is proposed to give a concert on that date with an elaborate programme.

Full returns from every election district in the city and the news as to how the election is going throughout the State will be received from the stage of the Bijou Theatre between the acts of "What Happened to Jones."

Miss Virginia Earl appeared last night in her part of Dora Wemyss in "The Circus Girl" at Daly's after an absence from the company of over a week. She has fully recovered from her illness and will continue in the part.

Miss Fannie Rice is to play an engagement at one of the Broadway theatres early in the year, when she will be seen in Weller and Cahn's musical comedy, "The Gay Débutante," which her manager, Dr. Purdy, has recently purchased.

Manager A. M. Palmer has arranged with Richard Mansfield that his entire repertoire shall be given on his tour through the country, "The Devil's Disciple" to have preference. The season at the Fifth Avenue Theatre will continue four weeks longer.

"The Old Homestead" is now in the last three weeks of its engagement at the Academy of Music. The management announces that no election returns will be read from the stage this evening, as it detracts from the interest of the play and annoys many of the patrons.

The project for a testimonial performance for the benefit of the mother and widow of William Hoey (Old Hoss) has assumed practical shape, and has enlisted the co-operation of the leading managers in New York. The benefit will take place at the Herald Square Theatre on Dec. 9, and the programme which will be offered to the public will include all the prominent artists within reach of the city.

Charles Coghlan will open his season at Washington about Nov. 22 in his own play called "Royal Box," under the management of the Lieber company, represented by J. A. Reed and George C. Taylor. The company will comprise Albert Bruning, Edward J. Radcliff, Grace Filkins, Charles Stanley, Claude Brooke, Gertrude Coghlan, Lulu Klein, Guy Nichols, Frank Sheridan, Taylor Granville, and probably Mrs. Boucicault.

CHICAGO WOMAN'S TEMPLE.

The National W. C. T. U. to Continue the Effort to Pay for It.

BUFFALO, Nov. 1.—The National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to-day discussed and adopted the report of Mrs. Mathilda B. Carse on the management of the Woman's Temple, in Chicago. Mrs. Carse attributed the crisis in its affairs to the financial condition of the country. She declared that had all unions responded as did a few the stock would have been in possession of the union without incumbrance. She said that of $200,000 subscribed, $141,000 was still in her possession, and she had entered into negotiations which promised to be successful and would insure at least $200,000 with what she already has.

She incorporated in her report a paper signed by Lyman J. Gage and ten other prominent business men of Chicago, after an examination of the affairs of the temple, which declares that, aside from the moral value in the interests of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, "we are fully convinced that if the friends of the Women's Christian Temperance Union are willing to put into your hands the sum of $300,000 within six or twelve months, so that you may stop the present outgo for interest charges, you will obtain permanent control of the building, the income from which may be expected to increase from year to year, with the final result of an established income to the interests which you represent."

Miss Cornelia Dow, daughter of the late Gen. Neal Dow, was elected Treasurer of the trust fund for the payment of the debt on the temple, and the following resolution was adopted: "That in view of the pledge of our leader, and from the fact that Mrs. Carse has $123,000 pledged, with promises of $200,000, we pledge our support and co-operation to secure $300,000, to be given Miss Dow as custodian, to hold until she shall have enough money to retire the bonds."

POTTER PALMERS AT NEWPORT.

The Chicago Family Popular, but They May Not Return.

NEWPORT, Nov. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer closed the Pratt villa to-night and left for New York, where they will remain for a few days, and then go to Chicago. It now appears that there are some doubts as to the Palmers appearing here another season. Mrs. Palmer and the children are greatly attached to the place, and during the last season Mrs. Palmer has been entertained by the leading cottagers, and it has been predicted that another year would see her Newport's social queen, but Mr. Palmer does not care for Newport, and his wishes probably will be consulted.

For two years the Potter Palmers have occupied the Pratt villa, on Bellevue Avenue, but it did not just suit them, and they have looked at several places with a view to purchasing, but have closed with nothing. Mrs. Burden, it is understood, tried to make a bargain with Mrs. Palmer for Fairlawn, but it fell through. Then the Palmers looked at the Havemeyer villa and several other places in the cottage district, but the marble palace has not been even thought of. Mrs. Palmer will be greatly missed should she decide to summer elsewhere.

SOROSIS TALKS SCIENCE

The Mental and Physical Strain of Every-Day Life Considered.

TWO INCIDENTAL DISCOVERIES

Mrs. Helmuth Not a Believer in Ice Cream Soda—Modern Science Reaches from the Stars to the Pebble on the Beach.

Sorosis talked of science yesterday, and incidentally two important discoveries were made—one that Mrs. Helmuth, Sorosis's ex-President, does not believe in ice cream soda, and the other that Sorosis is familiar with the slang of the day.

The question for discussion was "How Can Modern Science Be Applied to Lessen the Mental and Physical Strain of Every-Day Life?"

Dr. Harriette C. Keatinge, Chairman of the Committee on Science, presented it in a scientific paper. "The end and hope of modern science," she said, "reaches from the stars of the universe to the pebbles on the beach."

She paused a moment to round out her period, and a murmur of subdued laughter gave evidence that Sorosis had heard the expression before and in a different connection.

Mrs. Helmuth gave the application of science to food, and referred to the amount of food and drink taken by the average human being, not to appease hunger or to quench thirst, but to please the gustatory sense. "How many," queried Mrs. Helmuth, and she put the question sternly, "drink ice cream soda, not for thirst, but because it tastes good?—and it ruins the stomach."

Then Sorosis smiled again, but it was a smile of conscious guilt.

The programme of the day began with the usual exercises of music and recitations, the feature of the occasion being a piano solo by a flaxen-haired prodigy, Master Reuben Demorest.

The speakers who made the application of science to daily life were Miriam Mason Greeley, who took the subject of "Study"; Sara Conant Ostrom, "Rest"; Dr. Mary E. Bond, "The General Care of the Individual"; Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, "Food," and Florence De Graff Shaw, "Exercise."

"The body," said Dr. Keatings, "consists of a set of the most delicate machinery or instruments for the soul's convenience. When education will make people wish to be moral and temperate, when they possess a knowledge of the laws governing diseases and crime, and realize that they, and not God, are the inflicters of punishment, then, and not till then, will we understand what modern science can do and is doing for the world."

"A hurried breakfast and intense reading of the morning paper," said Florence De Graff Shaw, "is the cause of the breaking down of so many of our business men. The food ferments, the liver becomes torpid, and the lover becomes a fault finder. Whether or not life is worth living depends not only upon the liver, but upon the lover. There are many men who, like Carlyle, are 'got ill to live with.' But it is a delicate matter to apply science to a husband or a friend, it is easier to apply a poultice or a plaster.

"The lack of exercise, physicians say, is one of the chief causes of disease. City girls and women of middle age need more exercise. Our grandmothers had exercise in their household duties; the woman of to-day who sweeps and dusts her room and makes her bed will be a healthier woman. Fifteen minutes' regular exercise should be taken after rising and before retiring, moderately and regularly, and followed by a bath and rubbing with a towel. Walking is a good exercise, and it has the advantage of being cheap. But when taken with contracted chest, elbows cramped at the sides, and the hands clasped in front or in a muff, instead of swinging freely, the best thing to say is 'don't.'

"A word in season about boys. It is in season, for it is the football season. I have heard football denounced as a rough, brutal game, dangerous to life and limb; it is none of these things except the first. It is one of the best kinds of exercise. If your boy is brutal, he will show it in the game, and will be put out with the scorn of his companions.

"The boy who plays football cannot eat sweets, pastry, take alcoholic drinks, tea, coffee, or smoke cigarettes; it teaches him self-denial, the meaning of organization, subordination, authority, and system. He gains courage, manliness, and self-control.

"Educators say that athletics in colleges have raised the standard of morality and temperance 50 per cent. Let us cultivate healthy, happy bodies."

Among the guests of the day were Miss Lotta Crabtree, Mrs. Francis Stockinger, wife of the Consul General of Austria; Mrs. Margaret Sangster, Mrs. Margaret Hamilton Welch, Mrs. Kate Upson Clarke, Mrs. Emerson of Boston, Mrs. Hallenbeck of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, Mrs. Francis Wilson, Miss Cora Lingo, President of the Twenty-One Club, Texas; Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Mrs. Thomas Edison, Miss Perry, President of the Fortnightly Club, Brooklyn; Mrs. S. M. Waugh of Baltimore, Mme. Carami, Mrs. Tillinghast, Cleveland Sorosis, and Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden.

SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.

Capt. Ida May Hamburger and Ensign William Wallace MacLaren United in Brooklyn.

A large crowd assembled in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Brooklyn yesterday to witness a Salvation Army wedding. Most of the spectators were members of the army. The wedding was that of Capt. Ida May Hamburger, a fair-complexioned young girl, to Ensign William Wallace MacLaren.

The services opened with a selection from the Salvation Army National Band. The bride wore the regulation army uniform, with a white sash on which were the words, "United for Victory." Lieut. Col. Brewer performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Capt. Mamie Nelson of Poughkeepsie and Henry Wright acted as best man. In accordance with the custom of the army, the ceremony had been preceded by three days' services at the Brooklyn Barracks, 221 Washington Street.

Adjt. Erwin, Adjt. Barter, Capt. Damon, and others delivered short addresses, interspersed by Salvation Army war songs, and Mrs. Brewer, wife of the Lieutenant Colonel, sang a solo to banjo accompaniment. Then the bride and bridegroom stepped forward and stood under the crossed flags of England and America, the former upheld by Ensign Benjamin Nelson, and the latter by Staff Capt. Mason.

Col. Brewer then delivered an address in which he described the form of the marriage, and was repeatedly interrupted by hallelujahs. He read the laws of the army on marriage, and ended by pronouncing the couple man and wife. A storm of hallelujahs followed, and a shower of rice fell on the stage.

The members of the army knelt and sang one verse of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Then Mr. and Mrs. MacLaren were called on to speak, and both made short addresses, telling of their reconsecration to the work of saving souls. After more singing, the services closed with the benediction, and the friends of the couple rushed forward to congratulate them. A reception and supper were afterward held at the barracks, on Washington Street.

St. Thomas's Chapel's New Organ.

The new organ which has recently been built in St. Thomas's Chapel, East Sixtieth Street, will be dedicated next Monday evening. Dr. George W. Warren, organist of St. Thomas's Church; Walter C. Gale, the assistant organist, and Frank A. Warhurst, organist of St. Thomas's Chapel, will play the organ, and the quartet of St. Thomas's Church, including Mme. Gramm and Dr. Carl Martin, and the vested choir of the chapel will take part in the musical service.

JAMAICA'S OUTLOOK DARK

Sugar Industry Doomed, Coffee at a Low Price, and No Visitors on Account of Fever.

ORANGE CROP GIVES PROMISE

A New York Importer Does Not Think the Higher Duties Will Affect Fruit Shippers—Displeasure at British Measures.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 20.—The text of the report of the Royal Commission on the Sugar Industry in the West Indies has just come to hand. The conclusions at which the Commissioners have arrived are viewed with alarm and despair by the sugar planters. The Commissioners admit that the estates must be inevitably thrown up if relief in some shape or form be not forthcoming. Yet they merely accept what they deem to be the inevitable, and to all intents and purposes tell the colony that it must shift for itself. As a whole, they do not speak in favor of the principle of countervailing duties on beet sugar, the imposition of which, the planters aver, would be the only means of saving the sinking ship. They are also against any system for equalizing the conditions of the market by the adoption of direct bounties upon the production of the estates.

Hardly any other conclusion was looked for by those who knew that Sir Henry Blake, Governor of the colony, in a dispatch to Joseph Chamberlain under date of July 3 last, said: "The people are, I hope, beginning to realize that improvement in their condition must depend upon their own exertions and to emerge from the attitude of lazy expectation that the Government will somehow do something to improve their position without the necessity for any action on their part." By no means a popular man in the island before, the publication of this dispatch a few days ago brought up a storm of indignation against Sir Henry Blake from the people and the press.

Price of Coffee Cut in Two.

And while the deathblow to the sugar industry of Jamaica has been dealt by the report of the Royal Commission, the outlook for the future prosperity of the colony is rendered the more gloomy by the falling off in the price of coffee, another, I may almost say, the sole other, source of revenue, with the exception of the fruit trade, of which I will speak later. The coffee crop is just coming in, and it bids fair to be an average one. But there is no market for the produce, and small cultivators find that it does not pay them to bring in their crop for the prices they receive for it. For example, coffee is to-day selling in the parish of Manchester for 6 cents per pound—at this time last year the price was exactly double! This is very unfortunate for the small cultivators, who are unable to realize a price for their product sufficient to enable them even to pay off the advance which in many instances the "hard times" have compelled them to resort to from money lenders who accommodated them in anticipation of the coming crop. They will thus be unable to keep body and soul together, to say nothing of paying their taxes. The estimated revenue, therefore, will be far below the mark, and the little properties of these unfortunate people will be sold under the hammer.

Good Outlook for Oranges.

The prospects of the orange crop turning out well this year are bright. The fruit is just coming in, and it is hoped that there will be a fair demand. Should the crop, however, turn out to be a bumper one, it will not tend to mend matters to any great extent in a country which is upon the verge of bankruptcy.

Provided due attention is paid to the quality of the fruit exported, it should find a ready market in America, in spite of the new tariff. At least, that is the opinion of J. Wood, of the large importing firm of Mercadante & Co. of New York.

The other day Mr. Wood stated that while under the new tariff there would undoubtedly be a very considerable difference in the amount of Jamaica fruit consumed in America, he did not think the increased duties need affect Jamaica shippers. Last year, in consequence of the shippers sending some 3,000 or 4,000 barrels of oranges to the United States without concerning themselves as to the condition of the fruit, and caring nothing what might happen at the other end, the market was packed with mediocre fruit, and it became so glutted that prices fell to such an extent that the fruit did not pay its freight.

"Let them," said Mr. Wood, "ship a few hundred barrels of well-selected oranges, and they'll make money on the transaction. Last year shippers sent thousands of barrels and lost money. Then several shippers sent a few boxes in December, and they got $6 and $7 a barrel, enabling them with the profit they realized on those later shipments to pay off the debts incurred on the big consignments."

Visitors Kept Away by Fever.

Meanwhile we must not expect the usual influx of visitors from the States and Europe this year, and the island generally will thus lose the benefit of the circulation of cash, which in past years has followed their advent, especially in the case of tourists who are noted for spending money lavishly. It is not likely that they will come for pleasure to a fever-stricken land, such as this is, and I would advise those whose business leads them to contemplate a visit to this colony to postpone the trip for the present. It is upon new-comers that the malignant fever principally seizes—as instanced by the death a fortnight ago of William J. Scanlan, the lately appointed United States Vice Consul for Jamaica. Mr. Scanlan was only twenty-four years of age, and a native of Washington. He arrived here a month previous to his death with Louis A. Dent, who recently succeeded Q. O. Eckford as United States Consul.

The doctor who attended young Scanlan diagnosed the disease as a case of the extreme type of prevailing fever, which has now become epidemic throughout the island and shows no signs of abatement.

The Kingston public hospital has all of its beds already occupied, and principally by fever patients. The same state of affairs exists over in Port Royal, where, in addition to the milder form of fever, several cases of yellow fever have been reported. In consequence of the number of men down with the "malignant fever" in the Port Royal Garrison the military authorities have established a temporary camp on this side of the harbor, near Newcastle, which is the regular up-country station of the British troops. At present, therefore, Port Royal is garrisoned by native troops only, who are not allowed to come to Kingston, this city being declared "out of bounds" for them. Meanwhile the residents of Kingston have been placed under the strictest provisions of the sanitary law, by which Sanitary Inspectors can enter without notice any one's premises for the purpose of certifying to the Board of Health what are the conditions under which the occupants are living. The City Council, at its last meeting, passed a resolution that the clerk be instructed to communicate with the Colonial Secretary of the island to the effect that the City Council disapproves of the course of action taken by the Government in dealing with the fever directly, to which the council would look to discharge all expenses that might be incurred in consequence of having taken the matter out of its hands.

HAITI WANTS SIX MILLIONS.

Proposed Scheme to Reorganize the Republic's Finances.

The Republic of Haiti is struggling for financial reform, and, acording to the report of United States Minister Powell, the bonded debt is a little above $20,000,000, and the interest is from 5 to 7 per cent. One issue of five-dollar bills, payable in gold at 80 per cent. face value, draws interest at 12 per cent. The Government now borrows money from local bankers at 18 per cent., and has outstanding current loans $3,000,650 and $3,873,539 in paper money.

The Chamber of Deputies is considering a proposition to consolidate the several debts into one and destroy the present paper currency and substitute a gold standard. An attempt will be made to borrow $6,000,000 in the United States at 6 per cent., the loan to be secured by part of the duty on coffee, estimated to be worth $2,000,000 a year, and part of the import duty, which is to be increased 25 per cent. Citizens of the United States hold $181,240 of the Haitian bonds known as "l'amortissement."

HONOR MEDAL SAVED HIM

Magic Effect of Its Presence on the Breast of an Old United States Sailor.

WAS BEFORE A COURT-MARTIAL

The Charge Was Intoxication While on Duty—The Court Told Him to Go, but Had to Convict Him—He Was Never Punished.

It is seldom that the naval officers assigned to court-martial duty are disturbed by the sight of a medal of honor. While there are many brave men in the service and many heroic deeds have been performed by them, only a few have received any recognition from the Government, and fewer still a medal of honor. The army is full of "medal of honor men." So, when a man is found in the naval service who has received the medal he is not only looked upon as a very exceptional person, but the utmost respect is paid him. This is true in the case of Alexander Parker, on board the United States cruiser San Francisco.

Parker was one of the oldest Sailmaker's Mates in the service. He had seen duty on nearly all the ships in the navy. He is looked upon by the officers as a valuable man; it was often said that he "worked harder than any three men on board the ship."

At quarters and inspections Parker always wore a long string of good-conduct medals and the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. The other men of the crew envied him. With all this "the old man," as he is now called, had his faults. He worked hard and seldom asked for liberty. He would, however, go "ashore" occasionally, and when he did his fondness for the "cup that cheers" would get the better of him, and he would return to his ship, always on time, but invariably "three sheets in the wind." So often did this happen that it was expected when Parker asked for liberty he would come back drunk.

Parker's First Reprimand.

Just before the cruiser San Francisco left the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and while she was getting ready to join the European station in 1894, Sailmaker's Mate Parker was assigned to duty on her. Although having been in the service for many years, none of the officers knew him. One day he asked permission to go "ashore," and it was granted. He returned to the ship at the end of his leave, and was under the influence of liquor. He was reprimanded by the officer of the deck. As he had never been censured before, he took the matter to heart, and returned to his quarters crestfallen. The men noticed something was wrong with the old man and tried to cheer him up. It was not, however, until a bottle of whisky had been brought out and he had partaken generously of it that Parker told how a young officer of the ship had given him a severe reprimanded him. His thirst for liquor, with the censure, soon got the old man in trouble.

While on duty the next day he was found to be under the influence of liquor. The officer, thinking it was from the effects of his liberty, let the matter pass, but when for three days in succession the same condition it was found necessary to report him to the skipper, and he was reported as "having been drunk while on duty on board ship." For this he was ordered to appear before a court-martial.

This was a new experience for the old man, and he felt his position keenly. He did not know whether he would be put in irons or dismissed from the service. The men had told him of similar cases on board the vessel and the sentence inflicted by the Captain, who was a strict disciplinarian.

The day was set for Parker's trial, and Lieut. L—— was assigned as counsel for him. The court convened in the wardroom of the vessel, and the officers of the court, in full-dress uniform, had taken their places at the table.

Dons His Medal of Honor.

Parker, in order to make a good impression on the court, arrayed himself in his best uniform. Before being called before the court he put his medals on. Instead of the two he usually wore, and which the officers and men had seen, Parker had a third medal on his breast. It was pinned between the long string of good-conduct medals and the badge of the Grand Army. None of the men and but few of the officers had seen the like before. It was this medal that saved Parker from being put in the ship's "brig," and, as one of the officers said, "completely busted the court." It was one of the few medals awarded by Congress to a sailor in the United States service for heroic deeds.

Parker was called before the court and duly sworn. Before, however, he was asked to plead to the charges, one of the officers saw the medal and told the President what it was.

"What is that medal, Parker, you have on?" asked Lieut. Commander S——, President of the court.

Although old in the service, Parker blushed and stammered, "It is a medal of honor, Sir, given me by Congress while I was on the Cayuga in the attack on Forts Jackson and St. Philip and the taking of New Orleans, April 24 and 25, 1862."

The Medal Wins Him Grace.

"All right; you are excused," said the President of the court. "Go back to your quarters and don't get drunk any more."

After Parker had left the wardroom, one of the officers said it was necessary to continue the court and forward its findings to the Navy Department.

"What could you do to a man who wears the medal of honor and who is charged with such an offense?"

"We will find him guilty and recommend extreme mercy."

Parker was found guilty and ordered to be put in the ship's brig. The orders were never carried out, for when the Captain of the vessel heard that Parker was an "honor man," the orders were revoked and Parker is still at work, making sails and bags for the cruiser San Francisco.

An officer who was in the court said: "I have been on many courts and tried all kinds of men for different offenses, but this one of Parker's was the only one where the court became completely embarrassed, and it didn't take five minutes to bust it up. There was not an officer on the ship that would not have given five years' pay to have won and worn such a medal."

MAJOR M'KINLEY IN CANTON.

The President Speaks to the Commercial Travelers' Association at His Home.

CANTON, Ohio, Nov. 1.—The people of Canton turned out in large numbers to welcome President McKinley upon his arrival at home this evening. He was escorted to his residence by the Canton Troop, and no sooner had he reached there than he was waited upon by the Commercial Travelers' Association and a large delegation of workingmen from Dueber Heights, most of whom are employed at the Dueber Watch Works. In response to addresses of welcome, the President said:

"Gentlemen of the Commercial Travelers' Association and the Employes of Dueber Heights, and My Fellow-Citizens:

"It gives me great pleasure to be back at my old home again and to receive at the hands of my fellow-citizens the warm and cordial, and, I am sure, heartfelt welcome with which they greet me to-night. I am glad to be assured by the spokesmen who have addressed me that those for whom they speak give approval to the National Administration with which I have been associated by the partiality of your suffrages given last year. [Applause and cries of "Good, good!"]

"I assure you, my fellow-citizens, that when I entered upon my public duties I had but one aim, but one purpose—the good of my country and the welfare of my countrymen. [Applause and "Good boy."] and nothing could be more encouraging to me, nothing could stimulate me to greater effort than to be assured by my fellow-citizens, as I have been assured by them to-night, that they are now employed and have steady work. [Prolonged cheers.]

"I am deeply interested in the prosperity of my home city, and the greater the prosperity the greater will be my satisfaction. [Applause.] I will not detain you in this inclement weather. [Cries of "Go on."] Only longe enough to assure you that from the bottom of my heart I thank you for this generous home welcome to-night." [Great cheering.]

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Joseph E Culver.

Dr. Joseph E. Culver died at his home, 561 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, after a brief illness, from pneumonia.

Dr. Culver was born in Groton, Conn., Feb. 9, 1823. He studied in the medical college at Pittsfield, Mass., and completed his education at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city, in 1849. He at once established himself in what is now the Hudson City district of Jersey City, and was a charter member of the Hudson County Medical Society, in which he held every office. He was also a charter member of the New Jersey Medical Academy, a member of the New York Pathological and Neurological Societies, and one of the staff of St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City.

He was Superintendent of Schools and City Treasurer of Hudson City, holding the first office for three years and the latter for eight years. His wife died several years ago, but he is survived by four sons, two of whom are physicians, the others being engaged in mercantile pursuits.

Hannah Moss Rhode.

Mrs. Hannah Moss Rhode died at her home, 24 West Forty-third Street, on Sunday night. She was an invalid for a number of years. She was born in London, England, July 4, 1824. Her parents brought her to America when a child, and made their home in New York. In 1840 she was married to Zachariah Rhode in what was then Greenwich Village, and a suburb of the metropolis. Mr. Rhode was a real estate dealer, and died many years ago. Mrs. Rhode leaves no children. She was a sister of Gen. Lewis A. Moss, who served in the Confederate Army, and is now Mayor of Edwards, Miss. Gen. Moss is seriously ill with yellow fever. Mrs. Rhode is survived by a sister, Mrs. Henry B. Herts of 22 West Forty-third Street.

Andrew Arnow.

Andrew Arnow, eighty-two years old, son of Andrew Arnow, one of the first settlers of the village of Westchester, died at his home, 58 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, last Saturday after a lingering illness. He was born in Westchester village, and lived there the greater part of his life. He leaves no family. Funeral services will be held at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, at 2:30 o'clock to-day, the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin, pastor of the church, officiating. The burial will be in the cemetery adjoining the church.

Thomas Quincy Hill.

Thomas Quincy Hill, a well-known member of the New York Club, died suddenly, of heart failure, at 153 Madison Avenue on Saturday night. His body will be taken to Boston to-day. Mr. Hill had for many years been an employe at the New York Custom House. He was not married.

Obituary Notes.

Paymaster OTIS C. TIFFANY, U. S. N., died yesterday at Mare Island, California.

Mrs. ANNA B. WILSON, sixty-eight years old, of 228 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, died suddenly Sunday night of paralysis. She was born in Hudson City, now a part of Jersey City, and had lived there all her life.

The Rev. WILLIAM C. FOSTER, a retired Congregational clergyman, died yesterday at Middletown, Conn. He was about seventy-five years of age, and had not been actively engaged in his work as a preacher for twenty-five years.

Dr. CYRUS FERRIS RICH, aged seventy-one, ex-President of the New York State Fourth District Dental Society, and a veteran officer of the Seventy-seventh Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, died yesterday at Saratoga.

WILLIAM R. TYLER, head master of Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass., for three years, died last night, aged forty-five years. He was born in Boston Dec. 12, 1852, the son of the late Major William C. Tyler, and a grandson of the late Royal Tyler, who at one time was Chief Justice of the State of Vermont. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1869, and from Harvard in 1874.

Metropolitan Museum Reception.

The regular Autumn reception and the thirty-third semi-annual exhibition of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was held last night. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was not so large as on some former occasions, but the gathering of art lovers was representative and enthusiastic. The museum has been enriched this year by some almost invaluable treasures, which were exposed to view last night for the first time. MacMonnies's "Bacchante" occupies a prominent place in the hall of sculpture, and was given much praise. The magnificent series of bronzes given by Henry G. Marquand are a feature. Among the new canvases "The Sheepfold," by Charles Emile Jacque, and John S. Sargent's portrait of Henry G. Marquand received the most notice.

Injured by a Trolley Car.

Trolley Car No. 647 of the Seventh Avenue line collided with a furniture truck last evening at the corner of Fifth and Flatbush Avenues, Broo

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270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

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Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
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Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John Alvin Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
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CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

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Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

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PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

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FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.
The Reorganization Committee hereby calls upon holders of Certificates issued by its depositaries for shares deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization to pay on or before WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1897, THE THIRD AND LAST INSTALLMENT of five per cent. of the nominal or par value of such Certificates.
Payment in New York must be made to
The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway,
and must be accompanied by presentation of the Certificates of Deposit for indorsement of such payment.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.
New York, November 1, 1897.

Metropolitan Street Ry. Debentures
DEALT IN BY
E. & C. RANDOLPH,
7 NASSAU ST.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING COAL AND IRON COMPANY.
Bonds of the above-named company, maturing November 1st, 1897, secured upon lands known as the Fishing Creek Improvement Company, Helfenstein tract, Big Pond Furnace Estate, will be paid at either of our offices at maturity.
Registered bonds must be properly assigned.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.
DREXEL & CO.,
6th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market featureless.

Not much over 150,000 shares were traded in on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and fluctuations were insignificant. All Wall Street was in waiting mood. After to-day's election new life may be expected in the market.

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Some stocks were sold by traders, who, considering the market sensitive, have apprehensions that Mr. Low may be beaten here and that a free-silver victory may be scored in Ohio. A speculator so trading has to rate himself an acute logician. If American investment values are not superior to passing events of this sort—even should all that pessimists parade come to be true—American investment values are dangerously situated.

The fact is that many people who some time ago sold stocks and have since been waiting to get them back, have continued to hold aloof over to-day's election, not at all because they have seriously apprehended that any very grave consequences could follow to-day's voting results, but their argument has been that there was no warrant for any immediate rush into the market, that a little further waiting could do no harm.

The number of people so situated is far larger than anywhere is popularly estimated. They make up a contingent big enough to be influential in shaping the course of any market. With the election out of the way, and with the petty bugaboos of it disposed of, it is reasonable to anticipate a reappearance of this element in the market forthwith.

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The announcement of the completion of the sale of the Union Pacific property was received in Wall Street without provoking any market effects. For more than a fortnight values have been under pressure by raiding traders who have professed to see in possible interference with the sale reasons for bad market results. For the most part, such apprehensions were altogether silly, but none the less they exerted some effect, and thus it is that observers of the way the market was depressed by interference rumors are now naturally expectant that there must be a corresponding bracing up.

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Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $2,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 127⅝.

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In State bonds $4,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 67¼.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Can. Southern	1¼	Norf. & West. pf.	2⅝
Consol. Gas	2	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅝
D., L. & W.	1	Southern Ry.	⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	½	U. P., 2d in. pd.	⅝
Erie	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Nat. Lead	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tobacco	⅝	Detroit Gas	4
Am. Tob. pf.	½	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	⅝	Reading	½
Col. & Hock Coal, all in. pd.	½	U. S. Rubber	1¼

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Net changes in bond quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Northw. con.	3	Ill. Cent. West. 4s.	1¼
C., St. P., M. & O. cons.	1½	Or. Short Line con.	1
E. T., Va. & Ga. dev. 5s	1	St. L. & I. M. gen.	1
Hous. & Tex. gen.	2	Wheel. & L. E. 1st, Wheel. Div.	2

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r.	2½	Laclede Gas 1st.	1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1½@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, 3½@4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $92,807,422; balances, $5,524,940; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $456,582.

Money on call in London, 2@2½ per cent. Discount in the open market, 2 13-16 per cent. for short and 2 13-16@2¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.83 for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½@$4.82⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85½ for demand, $4.85⅝@$4.85⅞ for cable transfers, and $4.81¾@$4.82¼ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18¾ for short; reichsmarks at 94 11-16 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40¼.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c premium. Boston—Par @8c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17c premium, telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—15c discount.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¼@60. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 57⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 337,070.25 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 27½d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$13,268,030
Exports in the same period	28,891,235
Net exports	$15,622,205
Net exports, 1896	24,118,138
Net exports, 1895	44,890,638
Net exports, 1894	66,284,887
Exports, 1893	12,479,135

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On the Stock Exchange, 1,200 shares of Comstock Tunnel sold at .04. On the Consolidated Exchange, 400 shares of Anaconda sold at .41. 200 Belcher at .55, 140 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 280 Fortuna at 11@10.87½, 100 Isabella at .25, 500 Pharmacist at .10, and 200 Portland at .70.

THE LONDON MARKET.

The London Stock Exchange was closed, and no quotations were received, on account of the holiday at that centre. The Bank of England gained £62,000 bullion on balance. Gold was quoted in Buenos Ayres at 181.40, and in Lisbon at 46¾.

PROGRESS IN THE SOUTH.

Presenting a list of new enterprises started in various Southern States during the week just ended, The Tradesman (Chattanooga) says:

"An encouraging feature of the industrial situation in the South is the large number of enlargements of manufacturing plants, principally cotton mills, reported during the week. The number of new industries also shows a healthy increase, and The Tradesman's Southern correspondents report an active movement in nearly all lines of trade.

"The temporary lull in the demand for iron is having no unfavorable effect on the market, and prices continue firm, especially in Southern iron, with an upward tendency.

"The textile industry is characterized by increased activity, all the mills being busy and many running on double time.

"Lumber operators for the most part report a satisfactory trade, except at those points where the quarantine regulations have interfered with business."

NO REASON FOR DOUBT.

Wall Street men outside of the professional bearish element have firmly held to the conviction that with increased trade and business prosperity there can be no stock market depression of more than momentary character. Predictions of higher prices have been made by members of financial houses who have never wavered in expressing themselves to this effect; who have not allowed their judgment to be warped by a bearishness dependent only on political scares. Better security values are confidently looked for when the present lull comes to an end, and investors are again heard from in demand of substantial investments. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES cheerful views of the situation were given yesterday by Mr. Theodore H. Banks of the Stock Exchange firm of Harvey Fisk & Sons, who said:

"I do not see that any good argument is being put forward to support the claims made that the financial markets are likely to be affected by the municipal election about to be decided. It does not seem to me that there will be a disturbance of existing conditions. Nor do I see anything in our diplomatic relations with any foreign power to warrant uneasiness as to the future.

"There is a good demand for American securities at present. That in itself shows that confidence prevails as to the quality of them. There will be a much greater demand than now exists when the healthy surrounding conditions are weighed by those who have money to invest. The values of our railroad and other securities are certain to be appreciated, and they will go higher.

"This must result inevitably. The country has been going along all the time for months past in one direction—the direction of prosperity. It cannot be otherwise than that the security market will reflect continued prosperity. It is financial myopia to be unable to comprehend this. Good times are in evidence right now, and it is almost a certainty that they will be felt for a very long period. The reports from the railroads are exceptionally encouraging, and show the great extent of the movement of crops and manufactures. Earnings are announced that tell their own story, and demonstrate the value of the great carrying properties. Satisfactory business developments are apparent everywhere, in fact, and security values generally must go higher as that fact is recognized.

"I am a believer in a prosperous future for the market for good American securities, and I look for greater demand for them and higher prices to rule."

GOOD TIMES ARE SURE.

President R. L. Edwards of the Bank of the State of New York is another of the observers of financial conditions who entertain hopeful views of the outlook. He said yesterday:

"I am confident that the financial markets will be much stronger. Nothing that has other than a passing and temporary influence has developed weakness, and the natural condition of healthfulness will be found to assert itself in the near future. I do not know that it needs much to be said in support of this, for there is nothing to be urged against the claim that American trade and commerce are active and profitable. When this is so it is convincing ground for the belief in better prices and a stronger market, and I can come to no different conclusion from the evidences that can be seen of general business improvement. I am a believer in good times for the whole country and in an excellent prospect for all our investments."

RAILWAY RETURNS.

The following roads, reporting yesterday for September, show increases:

	Gross.	Net.
Louisville and Nashville	$100,117	$114,258
St. J. and Grand Island	39,621	19,083
Southern Pacific, Pacific system	557,563	498,981

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The following roads show decreases:

	Gross.	Net.
Rio Grande Southern	$7,322	$6,852
San Antonio and Aransas Pass	15,537	27,286

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Mexican Central reported an increase in gross of $17,286, with a decrease in net of $106,786.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

The earnings of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system for October make a most favorable showing. Gross receipts increased nearly $21,000 over 1896, and were over $40,000 more than in 1895. For the four months ended with October, gross earnings increased $38,000 over the like period in 1896 and $125,000 over 1895. The statement for the three years is as follows:

Month of October—	1897.	1896.	1895.
B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.	$393,008	$376,133	$361,956
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.	66,426	62,563	56,218
Total for system	459,521	438,696	418,169
Four months ended Oct. 31—			
B'klyn Heights R. R. Co.	1,648,571	1,616,814	1,547,485
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub. R. R. Co.	272,414	266,628	247,592
Total for system	1,920,985	1,882,942	1,795,077

SECURITIES IN THE WEST.

In an editorial discussion of the growing disposition on the part of Western people to make investments in railway securities, The Kansas City Star says:

"In advertising the debenture stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway for sale in small lots to the people of the West, President Stickney has inaugurated a policy which other railroad managers would do well to adopt. There is a good deal of surplus money, in small amounts, in the West, the owners of which would be glad to invest in first-class 4 or 5 per cent. securities, which could be taken care of without any trouble or expense, and it is in recognition of this fact that Mr. Stickney has made arrangements whereby debenture stock of the Chicago Great Western Railroad can be obtained by small investors. These securities are entirely different from the common stock of most Western railroads. They are more in the nature of bonds, as the Great Western Railway has no bonded indebtedness except $4,000,000 of old securities not yet exchanged for the stock of the new company. Practically the entire capitalization is in the form of debenture stock, preferred stock, and common stock.

"Besides affording an opportunity for people of moderate means to place their surplus money where it will be safe, and at the same time give them a fair return on their investment, this plan is of immense value to the railroad company itself, for it will result in making hundreds—perhaps thousands—of Western people interested in the welfare of the company and anxious to do all in their power to give business to the railroad.

"As the West grows rich, gets out of debt, and accumulates capital the securities of well-managed Western railroads ought to become more and more popular as investments, and there is no reason why the railroads of the West should not be ultimately controlled by the people of the sections through which they run.

"The Chicago Great Western Railway Company is the first to open a way for this consummation. The people of the West are not accustomed to railroad stocks and bonds as investments, and probably not much progress in this direction will be made for a time, but with a few years of such rapid increase in surplus money in the West as has occurred this year there is no reason why a good many millions of railroad stocks and bonds should not be transferred from the East to the West, to remain here permanently."

Home Bank Directors Named.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Home Bank was held yesterday in the bank building, 303 West Forty-second Street. The following Board of Directors was re-elected: E. Stephenson, George E. Ketcham, Richard B. Kelly, George Starr, Edward Schweyer, George Mulligan, Otto Wessel, Bernard Karsch, G. Waldo Smith, James Fitzpatrick, and S. W. Crandell.

WALL STREET TALK.

Topics of interest discussed in Wall Street yesterday were:

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Pacific Mail's semi-annual dividend expected in due course; an increased rate not likely.

Courts asked to restrain Mayor Warwick of Philadelphia from signing contract or lease of the city gasworks to United Gas Improvement Company.

First weekly statement of banks not members of Clearing House, but clearing through members of the association, shows reserve increased $708,325.

Completion of annual tour of inspection by President Van Horne of Canadian Pacific. Finds business conditions very encouraging. Contemplated running of a line of steamers to the Yukon.

Increased receipts of cotton for the Houston and Texas Central and greater gains looked for.

Exports, 350,000 ounces of silver by to-day's steamer.

Declaration 2½ per cent. semi-annual dividend by Pennsylvania Railroad—as usual.

Decrease of over $3,400,000 in exports of general merchandise for the week as compared with the preceding week and of about $150,000 as compared with corresponding week last year. Increase of over $30,000,000 so far this year as compared with like period in 1896.

Drought broken through rains both east and west of Mississippi River.

London Stock Exchange closed because of holiday at that centre.

Estimated interest and dividend disbursements due yesterday nearly $30,000,000.

Granting of permission by State Railroad Commission to Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroads to change motive power from horses to electricity.

Expectations of further shipments of gold from London to settle trade balance in our favor.

Advance of 5 per cent. in wages of Reading Iron Company operatives.

Government coinage in October, $6,426,500.

Report of Special Treasury Agent Williams, from Paris, on the sugar bounty question expected this week.

National bank circulation outstanding decreased $146,265 in October.

Iowa Central interests do not confirm report that Chicago Great Western is looking for control of road. St. Paul's acquisition of the property looked on as a possibility.

United States debt statement expected to show an excess of expenditures over receipts of more than $9,000,000.

No decision in the maximum freight rate case.

Conference in Philadelphia of President Fowler of Ontario and Western and others interested in the anthracite coal situation.

Earnings of railroads for fourth week in October will be affected by the fact that there were two Sundays in last ten days this year, against only one last year.

"Pan Handle" again led all roads in east-bound tonnage from Chicago last week, nearly 2,000 tons above nearest competitor.

Louis V. Bell Withdraws.

Louis V. Bell has withdrawn as special partner from the firm of Bell & Co. He and his brother Edward, who remains as the head of the firm, with E. B. Talcott, are sons of the late Isaac Bell. Both Edward Bell and Mr. Talcott are members of the Stock Exchange.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	200	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	192½	194
Brooklyn, Bath & W. End 5s, ex int.	71¾	73
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	7	8½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	76	77
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	49
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	94	96
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	335
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	39	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	70	73
Kings County Elevated	2	3
Kings County Traction	40	43
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	96	97
New Orleans Traction common	4	5
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	180	200
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	105½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	200
Third Avenue Railroad	150	152
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	100	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	18
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	95

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	92	93
Hoboken Ferry 5s	107	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	82	85
Union Ferry	65¼	66
Union Ferry bonds	104	106

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	85
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int	92	94
Indianapolis Gas stock	118	125
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	95	96½
Lafayette Gas Company stock	86	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley Ga.	76	78
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	54
Ohio & Indiana bonds	70½	72½

Illuminating Gas.

Buffalo (N. Y.) subs	98	100
Central Union 5s guaranteed	101	101½
Columbus Gas	90	93
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	18	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock, ex dividend	72	77
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	103	105
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	77½
Mutual Gas Company of N. Y.	330	350
Madison (Wis.) stock	55	57
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. tr. rects.	83	87
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf. tr. rects.	106	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	111	111¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company con.	106	107
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	36	40
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	98	100
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	43
St. Joseph (Mo.) 6s	87	90
St. Paul Gas stock	45	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	136	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	154	158
Standard Gas, New York 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	21	23
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company	83	87
Western Gas Co. bonds, ex interest	100	101

Industrials.

America. Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders'	30	33
Barney & Smith common	16	18
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common	32	40
Glucose preferred	88	89
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	2½
Herring-Hall-Marvin preferred	12	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	65	69
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	97
Lorillard Company pf.	114	117
Malt Trust common	27	29
Malt Trust preferred	76	77
Michigan-Peninsular Car.	11	91
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds	90	107
New York Biscuit Company	105	7
Nicaragua Canal Con., new	4	382
Pennsylvania Coal	340	14
Pratt & Whitney	10	75
Pratt & Whitney pf.	70	341
Standard Oil Trust	339	14
Trenton Potteries	12	53
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	7½
Union Typewriter	6	
Union Typewriter 1st	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	77	81
Wagner Car Company	156	157
Worthington, Pump pf., ex div.	85	87

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit bonds	98	100
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	105	112
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Hudson River Telephone stock	61	63
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	30	40
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	52	54
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	145	148
Northwestern Telegraph Company	110	115
Trow Directory pf.	29	32
Wool Exchange	110	112

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$207,756,099
Gold reserve	153,575,147
Net silver	15,218,696
United States notes in the Treasury	39,399,018
Treasury notes of 1890	7,553,325
Total receipts this day	1,283,643
Total receipts this month	1,283,643
Total receipts this year	106,033,115
Total expenditures this month	1,814,000
Total expenditures this month	1,814,000
Total expenditures this year	144,573,280
Deposits in National banks	17,179,616
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	225,476
Government receipts from internal revenue	840,986
Customs	989,880
Miscellaneous	74,776

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alta	.10	.11
Alpha Con.	.12	.14
Andes	.26	.28
Belcher	.47	.58
Best & Belcher	.44	.59
Bullion	.11	.14
Caledonia	.21	.21
Challenge Con.	.35	.42
Chollar	.56	.67
Confidence	1.00	1.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.15	1.30
Con. Imperial	.02	.01
Con. New York		.02
Crown Point	.35	.45
Exchequer	.03	.03
Gould & Curry	.33	.47
Hale & Norcross	1.30	1.30
Julia	.03	....
Justice	.25	.28
Kentuck Con.	.04	.04
Mexican	.49	.49
Occidental Con.	1.10	1.20
Ophir	.83	.97
Overman	.13	.15
Potosi	.57	.75
Savage	.43	.55
Scorpion	....	.04
Sierra Nevada	.71	.85
Silver Hill	.05	....
Standard	1.69	1.65
Union Con.	.40	.46
Utah Con.	.14	.17
Yellow Jacket	.49	.58

Silver bars, 57⅞; Mexican dollars, 46@46½; drafts, sight, 17½; telegraph, 20.

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Monday.	Saturday.
Alamo	.03¾	.03¾
Anaconda	.43	.43
Anchoria Leland	1.00	1.00
Argentum	.21¾	.21
Blue Bell	.03	.03
Consolidated	.09½	.09
Elkton	.98¾	.98¾
El Paso	.20¼	.20¼
Gibson	.23	.21¾
Gold Coin	.93	.93
Gold King	.45¼	.45
Golden Fleece	.67	.59½
Grouse	.04¾	.04½
Isabella	.27¾	.27
Moon Anchor	.98¾	.98¾
Pharmacist	.09¾	.09¾
Portland	.75¾	.76
Rawlings	.14¾	.16
Rosa	.08¾	.08¾
Union	.15¾	.15¾
Work	.03¾	.03¾

DIVIDENDS.

THE NASSAU BANK.
New York, Oct. 27th, 1897.
89th Consecutive Dividend.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. was this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable, free from tax, on and after Nov. 1st.
Transfer books closed until Nov. 2d.
WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, 128 Broadway, New York, October 22, 1897.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared payable November 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen November 3 proximo.
EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.
October 11, 1897.
The semi-annual dividend of 3% will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on November 1st, 1897, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. October 21st, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. November 3d, 1897. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

The Bank of the State of New York.
New York, October 26th, 1897.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Taxes, payable November 10th. Transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Fourteenth Street Bank.
New York, October 26, 1897.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on November 1, 1897.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cash'er.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
Regular Auction Sale of
STOCKS and BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3d,
at 12:30 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)
$1,000 Michigan Central R. R. 7 p. c. Consld. Mtg. Bd., 1902.
$5,000 Florida Central and Peninsular Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1918.
$18,000 Great Northern R. R. Co. 4 p. c. Consld. Trust Mtge. Bds., 1962.
$3,000 Col. and Indianapolis Cent. Ry. Co. 7 p. c. Bds., 1904.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
10 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
10 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
4 shs. 5th Avenue Bank.
$2,000 Union Traction Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., dated Nov., 1894.
26 shs. N. Y. Bank of Commerce.
45 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Chatham Natl. Bank.
6 shs. Market & Fulton Natl. Bank.
100 shs. Guarantors' Liability Indemnity Co. of Penna.
10 shs. United States Casualty Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
$25,000 Municipal Gas Light Co. of Albany, N. Y., 6 p. c. Bds., 1906.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FOLLOWING described property of Agnes R. L. Sheffield (hypothecated) will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on the 17th day of November, 1897, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, New York City, by Messrs. Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, viz.: 12 Mortgage Bonds of the Sheffield Paper Company, Numbers 1 to 12, both inclusive, for $500 each, with coupons attached, and Certificate No. 31 for 31 shares of the Capital Stock of the said Company.
New York, November 1st, 1897.
JAMES H. FAY,
Attorney for Llenors,
11 Pine St., New York City.

FINANCIAL.

NEW EDITION, JUST ISSUED.
HAIGHT & FREESE'S MANUAL.
Write or call for the latest edition of our "400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL," giving records of prices and statistics to date.
Conceded by Banks, the Press and Boards of Trade to be the best statistical, financial publication ever issued by any Banking House. Illustrated with Railway maps, and giving range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, and Cotton for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, earnings, &c., of all Railway and Industrial Corporations, thereby enabling Investors to operate on their own judgment. It also enables any one to invest money, keeping the principal intact and making it pay an income.
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FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.
NASSAU, CORNER CEDAR STREET.
CAPITAL, - - - - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - $2,000,000
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR, AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.
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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1897.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

(DUE 1988.)

Since the appointment of Receivers for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in February, 1896, we have endeavored to watch carefully, and to take all steps necessary to protect, the rights of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bondholders.

Almost immediately after their appointment, the Receivers expressed the opinion that, if allowed to issue $5,000,000 Receivers' Certificates, to be used for discharging accumulated supply bills and for making some needed additions to the property, they could thereafter regularly meet the interest on the several issues of bonds for which the B. & O. R. R. Co. was directly responsible, and which constituted liens on the principal railroads of the system.

Recognizing the advantages likely to accrue from holding together all the properties, and also understanding that the greater part of the $5,000,000 certificates were to be used to discharge supply bills which would probably be held by the Court to be preferential liens, we, with others interested in the Consolidated bonds, favored the issue of such certificates.

Of late the Receivers have been unable to fulfill their expectation, and defaults have taken place on several of the lines important to the integrity of the system. Since these defaults we have felt that the object of the original issue having failed, no further issue of certificates for any purpose should be made by the Receivers, and therefore we have opposed all such further issues.

In the Spring of 1897 the Johns Hopkins University filed in court an application asking that the $5,000,000 first preferred stock of the B. & O. R. R. Co. should be declared a lien on the income of the property ahead of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds. The Trustee of the Consolidated Mortgage filed an answer which was deemed adequate to set forth the rights of the bondholders. A few days before this application was to be heard by the Court, we learned that this answer had been withdrawn by the Trustee, and that in its stead there had been filed another answer, merely formal in character, stating that the Trustee had no views in the matter, and leaving the determination of the question to the Court. The reason for this sudden change can perhaps be given best by the Trustee, who, on inquiry, informed one of us that "it differed "decidedly with us in regard to the B. & O. "preferred stock, and that this was no new idea "with it; that it had held this opinion for many "years, long before it accepted the trust of the "Consolidated Mortgage," and that "the purpose of the Company in amending its answer "was to remain in a neutral position."

Immediately upon hearing of the changed and "neutral" attitude of the Trustee, on whom we had been relying for the protection of the rights of the bondholders, we communicated with some of the large bondholders, and took steps for an independent intervention in their behalf, and in behalf of all other bondholders. Although subjected to great pressure in the preparation of papers, the case was fully presented by our counsel, and we are happy to say that (notwithstanding the views of the Trustee) the Court has decided in favor of the Consolidated Mortgage, and has denied the application of the University. We do not know whether the University will take an appeal from this decision, but if so, we shall continue our opposition.

More recently the Trustee of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Five Per Cent. Consolidated Mortgage has filed a petition, of which the granting would in effect be a declaration that its mortgage has a lien equal with yours on the main line of the B. and O. R. R. We are now vigorously opposing this application.

We mention these matters simply to give the holders of the Five Per Cent. Consolidated Bonds some idea of the unusual phases which matters are taking. On questions other than that of the First Preferred Stock, the Trustee has communicated with us, and, under an indemnity from us, has allowed its counsel to co-operate with ours. We do not believe that the Receivers will default in the payment of interest except under most dire necessity; and so long as there is no default in the payment of interest on your bonds, or in the performance of the other undertakings of the mortgage, there would not, under ordinary conditions, be any cause for anxiety. But the very unusual attacks on the integrity of your mortgage apart from any default, and the complications of the present receivership, as well as the novel suggestion of a **"neutral" Trusteeship,** indicate necessity for constant watchfulness and vigorous action.

It seems to us most important, therefore, that the bondholders unite with us to protect their interests; and, accordingly, we have prepared a Bondholders' Agreement which, among other things, provides for the deposit of bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., and gives us all necessary power to see that bondholders are represented in all matters in court, as well as power to press foreclosure proceedings in case of default.

If these purposes commend themselves to you, will you be good enough to deposit your bonds with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. on or before January 2, 1898, receiving in exchange therefor certificates of deposit for which a quotation in due time will be asked from the New York Stock Exchange. These certificates are for $1,000 each, and bear interest warrants corresponding to the coupons maturing on the bonds for the next five years. As fast as coupons are collected, J. P. Morgan & Co. will pay the amount thereof on surrender of the corresponding warrants.

We cannot undertake to represent any bonds which shall not have been deposited on or before the date above indicated.

There may be obtained at our offices a statement furnished by the Receivers showing the earnings and fixed charges of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage. We believe this statement will be reassuring to bondholders, but also that it will show them the necessity of not allowing additional liens to be imposed on the property covered by their mortgage, in priority thereto or on an equality therewith.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

LONDON, November 1st, 1897.

Having jointly made an issue of these bonds in this market, under date of May 10th, 1888, simultaneously with that made in New York by our respective representatives, who have signed the above circular, we strongly recommend all holders of the bonds to deposit them in the manner suggested, in order to insure an energetic defense of their interests.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
BARING BROTHERS & CO., Limited.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 69 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE LAGER BEER BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY,
109 and 111 East 15th St.,
NEW YORK, Nov. 1st, 1897.

NOTICE

is hereby given that

The ANNUAL MEETING of the LAGER BEER BREWERS' BOARD of TRADE of NEW YORK and VICINITY will be held at the office of said Association, in the City of New York, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 10th, 1897, at HALF-PAST TWO (2:30) o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of a BOARD of TRUSTEES for the ensuing year.

By order of the BOARD of TRUSTEES.
CHAS. J. WARNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The California Water & Mining Co.,
47 Broadway,
New York, Nov. 1st, 1897.

The annual meeting of Stockholders of the California Water and Mining Company, for the election of a Board of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, Nov. 18th, at 12 o'clock.

BAXTER BARKER, Secretary.

Bank of the Manhattan Company,
New York, Nov. 1st, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, the seventh day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Directors.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, Nov. 4, at 115 West 88th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM T. PEOPLES, Secretary.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Nov. 1, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
160	165	10	Adams Express	162	162	162	162	.....
10½	10⅝	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	.....
27⅛	28½	200	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
141⅝	142	13,784	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	141⅝	143	141¾	141⅝	— ⅛
113¾	114⅛	147	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114	114	114	114	.....
82⅝	83	850	American Tobacco	83	83	82¼	82½	— ⅝
109½	112	500	American Tobacco pf.	110	110	110	110	— ½
13⅝	13½	510	At., T. & S. F.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29¼	29⅝	2,395	At., T. & S. F. pf.	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
4⅝	4¼	16,160	Bay State Gas	4⅝	5	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	33⅞	700	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33⅜	— ⅝
55¼	56½	200	Canada Southern	56⅝	56	56	56⅝	+1⅛
14	15	100	Central Pacific	14	14	14	14	.....
22	22⅛	3,020	Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22⅝	21⅞	22	.....
175	...	10	Chicago & Alton pf.	175¼	175¼	175¼	175¼	.....
96	96¼	24,051	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	95⅞	96⅜	95¾	96	+ ¼
97	97¼	8,080	Chicago Gas	96¾	97⅜	96¾	97	.....
15⅛	15½	4,250	Chi. Gr. Western	15½	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	.....
38	40	50	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	39½	39½	39½	39½	.....
93¼	93⅝	13,738	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93¼	93¾	93	93¼	— ¼
139¾	140	65	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	140	140	140	140	.....
128	123½	400	Chi. & Northw.	128⅝	128⅜	127⅝	123⅝	— ⅛
163	...	150	Chi. & Northw. pf.	163¼	163¼	163½	163⅜	+ ⅛
86¼	86½	6,733	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	86½	87	86¼	86¼	— ⅝
35	36	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	36	36	35½	35½	.....
5	6¼	100	C. & H. C., all in, pd.	...	...	...	5½	— ⅛
6	6¾	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	6	6	6	6	.....
198	199	3,275	Consolidated Gas	197	199¾	195	199	+2
88	89	25	Consolidated Ice pf.	89¼	89½	89¼	89¼	.....
155	157	700	Del., Lack. & West.	156	156¾	156	156¾	+1
45¼	46¼	220	Denver & R. G. pf.	45	45	45	45	+ ½
49	53	100	Detroit Gas	50	50	50	50	—4
123	125	10	Ed. Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	125	125	125	125	.....
15⅞	16	200	Erie	16	16¼	16	16¼	+1
37¼	37½	600	Erie 1st pf.	37	37	37	37	+ ⅛
98½	98¾	30	H. B. Claflin Co.	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	.....
39	40	10	Homestake	40	40	40	40	.....
102¼	102¾	408	Illinois Central	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
42½	43¼	200	Laclede Gas	43	43	43	43	.....
40	45	25	Long Island	40	40	40	40	.....
56¼	56¾	3,960	Louisville & Nashville	56¼	56¾	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
102¼	102⅜	4,592	Manhattan Con	102¼	103¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅝
101¼	102	360	Met. Street Ry.	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	.....
13¼	13⅜	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	13¼	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	980	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	.....
30½	30¾	7,670	Missouri Pacific	30⅝	31⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ¼
27	28	100	Mobile & Ohio	27	27	27	27	.....
34½	35	1,020	National Lead Co.	34⅝	35⅛	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
103⅝	104½	59	National Lead Co. pf.	103½	104	103½	104	.....
20	30	237	National Starch 2d pf.	20	20	20	20	—1
92½	93	940	New Jersey Central	92½	92⅝	92	92½	— ⅝
108	108¼	1,055	New York Central	108⅝	108⅝	108	108	— ¼
179	183	25	N. Y., N. H. & H.	180¼	180¼	180¼	180¼	.....
13½	14	100	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	35½	35½	35½	35½	.....
16½	17¼	100	N. Y. Sus. & Western.	17	17	17	17	.....
42¼	43⅝	224	Norfolk & West. pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	+2⅜
4¼	4⅝	200	North American	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
18⅜	18½	710	Northern Pacific	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
53	53¼	9,870	Northern Pacific pf.	53	53⅞	52⅝	53¼	+ ⅝
16¾	16½	400	Ontario & Western	16½	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
38	38	50	Oregon R. & Nav.	35	35	35	35	.....
30⅝	31	260	Pacific Mail	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
114⅝	115¼	969	Pennsylvania R. R.	115	115¼	114⅝	115	+ ¼
1	1¼	400	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	1¼	1¼	1	1	.....
33	33¼	1,125	P., C., C. & St. L.	32⅞	33¼	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
169	171	123	Pull. P. C. Co., ex div.	169	169	169	169	— ½
22⅝	22⅞	3,950	Reading	23⅜	23⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
49⅝	49¾	1,514	Reading 1st pf.	50	50	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅝
28⅝	28⅞	900	Reading 2d pf.	29	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
45	47	21	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	.....
14½	17	7	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	14	14	14	14	.....
51⅝	52¼	320	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	52	52¼	52	52¼	+ ¼
20	20½	50	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	.....
79½	79¾	1,800	St. Paul & Omaha.	80	80⅜	79½	79½	.....
20¼	21	450	Southern Pacific	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
10	10¼	55	Southern Railway	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	31	1,050	Southern Railway pf.	31½	31⅝	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
4⅝	5	112	Standard R. & T.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
26½	27	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26¾	.....
11⅜	11½	100	Texas Pacific	11¼	11¾	11¼	11¾	.....
22⅜	22⅞	13,925	U. P., 2d in. pd.	22	23⅜	22	22⅜	+ ⅝
7½	8	740	U. P., Denver & G.	8¼	8	8	8	+ ⅛
16¼	18½	100	United States Rubber.	16½	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1¼
66	66½	105	U. S. Rubber pf.	66	66	66	66	+1
6¾	7⅛	400	Wabash	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
18⅝	18⅞	547	Wabash pf.	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
109	111	14	Wells-Fargo Express.	109½	109½	109½	109½	.....
88	88¼	817	Western Union Tel.	88½	88¼	88	88⅛	+ ⅛

Sales..... 165,759

Complete Bond Transactions.

Akron & C Junc 1st, ex coupon 1,000 80
Am Tobacco Co scrip 4,000 80
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 11,000 ..... 81¼ 9,000 ..... 81½
At, T & S F gen 4s 25,000 ..... 86½ 1,000 ..... 86⅝ 500 ..... 86¼ 2,000 ..... 86⅝ 11,000 ..... 86½ 5,000 ..... 86⅝
Adjustment 4s 25,000x1 ..... 55⅝ 10,000 ..... 56 7,000 ..... 55¾ 35,000 56
Brooklyn Elev 1st, Trust Co certfs 1,000 80
Canada So 1st gtd 5,000 110
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc 5,000 ..... 39½
Cent Ga Ry 1st 5s 1,000 116
Cent of N J gen 5s 25,000x20F 113
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s 9,000 ..... 79¾ 1,000 ..... 79¾ 2,000 ..... 79¾ 2,000 ..... 79¾ 3,000 80
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s 1,000 101
Ches & Ohio con 5s 2,000x1 ..... 110¾
Chi, B & Q, Neb ext 4s 4,000 ..... 93¾
Chi, B & Q conv 5s 5,000 ..... 107½
Chi & East Ill cons 3,000 ..... 126½
Chi, G L & C Co 1st 3,000 ..... 102⅝
Chi & N W cons 7s 10,000x1 144
Chi, R I & P ext 5s 1,000x3 106
C, St P, M & O cons 5,000 ..... 134½
Chi Term'l Trans. Trust Co certfs prop 4,000 45
Den & R G 4s 4,000 ..... 88¼ 1,000 ..... 88½
East Tenn, Va & Ga divisional 5s 3,000 116
Evans & T H gen 5s 1,000 75
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 1,000 ..... 100½
Erie gen lien 3-4s 1,000 ..... 70½
Illinois Central, Western Line 1st 4s 10,000 ..... 103¾
Gal, Har & San An, Mex & Pac Div 5s 6,000x1 ..... 90½ 4,000 ..... 90¾ 5,000 ..... 90½
Gen Elec Co deb 5s 5,000 ..... 102⅜
H & Tex Cent gen 4s 30,000 ..... 77 5,000 ..... 77½ 5,000 ..... 78 4,000 ..... 78¾ 6,000 ..... 78¾ 2,000 ..... 78½ 3,000 ..... 78¾ 5,000 79
Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs 20,000 ..... 86½ 2,000 ..... 86¾ 6,000 ..... 86¼
Kings Co Elev 1st 2,000 57
Lac G L Co of St L 1st 5s 9,000 ..... 100¼ 2,000 ..... 100¾
L S & M So 1st reg 1,000 ..... 108¾
L S & Mich So 3½s 5,000 104
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 5,000 ..... 102½
Louis & Nash G M 6s 1,000 118
Unified gold 4s 2,000 85
Louis & Nash collat tr 5s 1,000x1 ..... 98½
Met St Ry gen 5s 10,000 ..... 109¾ 15,000 ..... 110¾
Midland of N J 1st 1,000 117
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A 2,000x20F ..... 104 13,000 ..... 104¼
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 5,000 ..... 85⅜ 20,000x20F ..... 85½ 25,000 ..... 85⅝
Mo, K & T 2d 10,000 ..... 60⅜ 1,000 ..... 60¾ 2,000 ..... 60⅜ 8,000 ..... 60¾ 14,000 ..... 60 3,000 ..... 60¼
Mobile & Ohio G M 4s 5,000 ..... 72 1,000 ..... 71⅝
Norf & W Ry con 4s 9,000 ..... 76¾ 1,000 77
Nor Pac 1st 6s 10,000x10F ..... 120 3,000x3 ..... 120⅜
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s 28,000 ..... 90⅜ 2,000 ..... 90½ 30,000 ..... 90⅜ 14,000 ..... 90½
Oregon R & N 4s 20,000 93
Nor Pac gen lien 3s 3,000x1 ..... 58½ 15,000 ..... 58¾
Oregon Imp Co con 5s, Trust Co certfs, 1st installment paid 5,000 ..... 40½
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000 ..... 120 5,000 ..... 120⅜
Oregon S L 1st con 5s 5,000 ..... 92¾ 1,000 ..... 93¼ 1,000 ..... 93½
Reading Co gen 4s 12,000 ..... 84½ 15,000 ..... 84⅝
St Jo & G I 2-3-4s 11,000 ..... 67½
St L & Iron Mt gen 5s 2,000 ..... 85½ 5,000 ..... 85¾ 15,000 86
St L & M 1st ext 4½s 8,000 107
St L & S F 4s 1,000 ..... 70½
St L & S F G M 5s 4,000 ..... 101⅜ 6,000 ..... 101½ 5,000 ..... 101⅜
St P, M & M consld 6s 2,000 126
San An & Ar Pass 4s 2,000 ..... 60½
Scioto Val & N E 4s 6,000x1 83
So Pac of Ariz 1st 2,000 ..... 100¾
So Pac of N M 1st 9,000 107
Southern Ry 1st 5s 6,000 ..... 91½ 1,000 ..... 91¾ 4,000 ..... 91⅞
Tex & Pac 1st 6s 5,000 ..... 95¾ 15,000 ..... 95½ 1,000 ..... 95⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc 20,000 ..... 28 13,000 ..... 28¼ 8,000 ..... 28⅜ 5,000 ..... 28½
Union Pac 1st, 1896 4,000 ..... 102¼
Union Pac 1st, 1897 1,000 ..... 102¼
Union Pac col tr 6s notes, 62½ per cent. principal paid 10,000 ..... 41½
U P, D & G 1st 3,000 ..... 48 20,000 ..... 47½ 3,000 48
Trust Co certfs 22,000 48
West Shore gtd 4s 2,000 ..... 109½ Registered 1,000 ..... 108⅞
Wheeling & L E 1st, Wheeling Div 5,000 77

Total sales..... $935,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	.....	98½	Col. F. & I. pf.	...	78	National Starch	7	10
4s, r., 1907	.....	112⅞	C., H. V. & T. pf.	19½	23	Nat. St. 1st pf.	70	85
4s, r., 1907	.....	113⅞	Com. Cable	175	...	New Cent. Co.	6	8
4s, r., 1925	.....	127⅜	Consol. Coal	38	...	N. Y. C. & St. L.	13½	14
4s, c., 1925, ex in.	.....	127⅞	Del. & Hudson	113	117	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	...	75	80
5s, r., 1904	.....	114⅞	Den. & R. G.	11	13	N. Y. S. & W. pf.	33	35
5s, c., 1904, ex in.	.....	114⅞	D. M. & Ft. D.	9½	11½	Norfolk So.	65	72
Currency 6s, 1898	.....	102⅜	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	70	100	Nor. & West.	13	15
Currency 6s, 1899	.....	100	Dul., S. S. & A.	3½	4	Northwest. Tel.	110	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	.....	103	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	6¼	8	Ont. Mining	4	6
Cherokee 4s, 1899	.....	103	E. E. Ill. of Bklyn.	106	110	Ore. R. & N. pf.	67	70
			Erie 2d pf.	20	21	Oregon S. L.	18½	19½
Alt. & T. H.	.....	60	Ev. & T. H.	25	28	Penn. Coal	340	370
Am. Coal	.....	120	Ev. & T. H. pf.	43	48	Peo. & Eastern	4	7
Am. Cotton Oil	.....	21½	Ft. W. & R. G.	15	18	Pitts. & West. pf.	5	10
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	.....	74½	Gt. Nor. pf.	130	140	P., C., C. & St. L.	97	97¼
Am. Dist. Tel. Co.	.....	26	G. B. & West.	30	...	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	65	68½
Am. Express	.....	116	Ill. Central l. l.	...	97	P., Ft. W. & C.	167	...
Am. T. & C.	.....	91¾	Ill. Steel Co.	43	47	Quicksilver	1	1¾
Ann Arbor	.....	11	Iowa Central.	9	9½	Quicksilver pf.	8	11
Ann Arbor pf.	.....	32	Iowa Central pf.	31	32	Rens. & Saratoga	182	186
Balt. & Ohio	.....	13¾	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	...	Rio Grande W.	22	25
B. & O. S. W. pf. new	.....	8½	Joliet & Chicago	160	...	Rio G. W. pf.	54½	58
Boston A. L. pf.	.....	103	Kan. & Mich.	7	9	R., W. & O.	118¾	...
B'klyn Union Gas	.....	121½	K. C., P. & G.	24	25	St. J. & G. I.	6½	7½
Brunswick Co., 1st in. paid	.....	3¾	K. & D. M. pf.	13	15	St. L. & S. F.	6¾	7
Buff., R. & P.	.....	20	Keokuk & D. M.	2⅝	4	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	52	53½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	.....	60	Keokuk & West.	31	35	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	20	22
Buff., R. & P.	.....	50	King, & Pem.	1	10	St. L. & S. W.	4½	5½
Bur., C. R. & N.	.....	70	Laclede Gas pf.	87	94	St. L. & S. W. pf.	9¼	10
Canadian Pacific	.....	80	L. E. & W.	17½	18	St. P. & Duluth	20	22
Capital Trac.	.....	52	L. E. & W. pf.	74	76	St. P. & Duluth pf.	81	83
Chi. & Alton	.....	160	Lake Shore	171	173	St. P., M. & M.	122	125
Chi. & E. Ill.	.....	54½	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	...	St. P. & O. pf.	140	145
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	.....	93	Manhattan Beach.	5	8	Sil. bullion certfs.	57½	59
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	.....	25	Md. Coal pf.	40	50	Sixth Avenue	190	200
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	.....	70	Mexican Central.	5⅜	7	Third Avenue	150	152
Chi., Ind. & L.	.....	9	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1	1¼	U. S. Exp., ex div.	39	46
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	.....	30	Mich. Central	103¼	105¾	U. S. Leather	7⅜	7⅝
Consol. Ice.	.....	33	Minn. & St. L.	24	26	U. S. Leather pf.	63	64¼
Clev., L. & W. pf.	.....	39	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	85	86	Utica & B. River.	165	170
Cleve. & Pitts.	.....	165	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	54	56	West. Union Beef.	9½	10
Col. C. & I. Dev.	.....	½	Minn. Iron.	56¼	59	W. & L. E.	1	2
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	.....	2	Morris & Essex.	168½	170	Wis. Central.	2	3
Col. Fuel & Iron.	.....	22½	Nat. Lin. Oil.	17	18	Wis. Central pf.	4	6

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $6,691,863, against $10,105,089 in the preceding week and $6,834,357 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $332,888,038, against $302,819,311 in the like period of 1896.

Richard V. Harnett & Co.'s Sale.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold at auction yesterday fifty shares the Hendrickson Manufacturing Company, $100 each, $110, and 400 shares Bridgeport Land and Improvement Company, $100 each, $100.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Homestead Publishing Company of New York City; capital stock, $10,000. Directors—J. A. Timpson, Frederick Eder, Adrienne Williamson, New York City.

N. Woefskehl & Co. of New York City, to deal in sausage casings and butchers' supplies; capital stock, $5,000. Directors—Nathan Woefskehl, Paul Woefskehl, and Paul Troeder, New York City.

The Seville Packing Company of New York City, to carry on a general packing business; capital stock, $100,000. Directors—Philip H. McMillan, Arthur Johns, Charles P. Blaney, Frederick Blasenbrey, New York City, and John F. Fiske, Brooklyn.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,960	Am. Sug. Ref.	141⅝	143¼	141½	141⅞
10	At., T. & S. F.	13½	13½	13½	13½
240	A., T. & S. F. pf	29½	29⅝	29½	29⅝
1,060	Bay State Gas	5	5	4½	4½
8,410	Chicago Gas	96⅜	97⅛	96⅜	96⅞
1,330	Chi., R. I. & P.	86⅜	87	86⅜	86⅜
10,040	Chi., B. & Q.	95⅞	96⅜	95⅝	96⅛
6,520	Chi., M. & St. P.	93⅝	94	93	93⅜
30	Ches. & Ohio	22⅝	22¾	22½	22⅜
30	Cent. of N. J.	92	92	92	92
40	Gen. Electric	33⅜	33½	33⅛	33½
1,290	Louis. & Nash.	56¼	56⅝	56⅛	56½
310	Manhattan	102¼	103½	102⅝	102⅝
1,430	Mo. Pacific	30⅛	31¼	30⅛	30⅝
10	N. Y. Central	108½	108⅝	108¼	108⅜
30	N.Y., L. E. & W.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
660	Nor. Pac. pf.	52⅛	53⅜	52⅜	52⅝
1,540	Reading	23½	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝
10	Southern pf.	31¼	31½	31¼	31½
120	Tenn. C. & I.	26⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞
8,550	Union Pac.	22	23⅜	22	22⅜
880	West. Union	88½	88⅝	88¼	88⅜

42,030

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$20,000	A., T. & S. F. adj.	56¼	56¼	56	56
4,000	C. & O. 1st R. & A. 1st	101	101	101	101
5,000	G. Elec. deb. 5s	102	102	102	102
5,000	Nassau El. 1st	96¼	96¼	96¼	96⅝
6,000	Nor. Pac. 1st	121¾	121¾	120⅞	120⅞
7,000	Nor. Pac. 4s	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝
12,000	Nor. Pac. 3s	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
10,000	St. J. & G. I. 1st	67¼	67¼	67¼	67½
4,000	Tex. Pac. 1st	95⅞	96¼	95⅜	95⅝

$73,000

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Nov. 1.—There was free selling of Bay State Gas to-day. The stock gained ¼, but the gain later was lost. Butte lost 2, to 20½, closing at 20⅞. Santa Ysabel lost ⅛ more, to 8⅛. Bell Telephone was up 2, at 259. West End Street Railway was ⅝ better, at 92. Montana was off ½, at 139¾. Dominion Coal lost ¼, to 21¼. These were the only features of special interest.

Closing bid and asked prices:

Railroad Companies.	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	218	219
Boston & Lowell	215	...
Boston & Maine	...	167
Boston & Providence	265	...
Chicago Junction and Stock Yards	108¾	109¼
Chicago Junction and Stock Yards pf.	108½	109
Fitchburg pf.	96	95½
Maine Central	117	120
Old Colony	...	184
Oregon Short Line	18½	20
West End	92	...
West End pf.	...	101

Mining Companies.		
Aetna, (quicksilver,)	4	...
Aliouez	.50	1
Arnold	3	3½
Atlantic	33	34
Boston and Montana	139	139¾
Butte and Boston	227	...
Calumet and Hecla	455	460
Centennial	15½	15¾

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 42d Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity. Connects at Utica for Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central route; due Buffalo 8:40 P.M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo, due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:50 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Adirondack Mountain Points and Montreal, via Utica, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night.—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, via Albany, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*8:15, 8:40 A. M. daily, except Sundays (8:45, 7 A. M.) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. Sundays only, for Bound Brook and intermediate stations.

*10:25, 10:50 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la Carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*8:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, L. & B. JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 278, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 9 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PALACE BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

7:00 P. M. (dally)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car to Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St., 241 West 125th St., 2,360 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time Tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, daily.

CHICAGO, 1:55 P. M. and 12:10 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:25 ex. Sun., 1:55 Sun., 12:10 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9:55 A. M., 4:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 7:55, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M. (Dining Car,) 1:55, 3:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 11:25 A. M., (Dining Car,) 1:55, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

NORFOLK, 11:25 A. M. daily.

NEW ORLEANS, (through sleeper,) 4:55 P. M. daily.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St. 5 minutes later, All trains are illuminated with Pintsch light.

Offices: 116, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 8:30 P. M.) MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—8:55 A. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55, 11:55 A. M., 3:15, 4:55, 11:25 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 6:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station; and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City.

The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

J. R. BUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Anthracite coal used exclusively.

Four Tracks. Automatic Block Signals.

On and after Nov. 8d, 1897,

Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and Whitehall Terminal.

Trains leave foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:30 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton) 1:10, 1:30, 4:15, (4:30 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Allentown) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00 to Reading,) 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, (2:00, 5:00 to Reading,) 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Lewisburg, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30, A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, 5:38 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE WHITEHALL TERMINAL.

Week days, 7:00, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:18, 9:35, 9:55, 10:25, 10:48, 11:05, 11:25, 11:55 A. M., 12:45, 1:05, 1:55, 2:25, 3:25, 3:55, 4:25, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:25, 6:55, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:30, P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:55, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:50, 10:15, 10:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

From Whitehall Terminal, (South Ferry.)

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:15, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, 9:55, (Limited,) 9:55, 10:55 A. M., 1:55, (Dining Car,) 3:55, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 1,337 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:00 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 720 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Etruria, Nov. 6, 2 PM. Lucania, Nov. 27, 7:30 AM
Campania, Nov. 13, 7:30 AM. Etruria, Dec. 4, 2 PM
Umbria, Nov. 20, 1 PM. Campania, Dec. 11, 6:30 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & Co., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

COOK'S NILE STEAMERS.

Our First-Class Tourist Steamers will leave CAIRO for the FIRST CATARACT:

Rameses the G't. Nov. 30 Rameses the G't. Dec. 21
Rameses III..... Dec. 14 Rameses..... Dec. 28

Weekly sailings thereafter. DAHABEAHS and SPECIAL STEAMERS for private parties.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Nov. 3, Noon | Adriatic, Dec. 1, Noon
Teutonic, Nov. 10, Noon | Germanic, Dec. 8, Noon
Britannic, Nov. 17, Noon | Teutonic, Dec. 15, Noon
Majestic, Nov. 24, Noon | Britannic, Dec. 22, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

1898—WINTER CRUISES.

S. S. Pretoria, S. S. Madiana.

FEBRUARY 1. FEBRUARY 16.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Ltd.

ROYAL MAIL LINE FOR BERMUDA.

S. S. ORINOCO.....Thursday, Nov. 4. 3 P. M.

For Windward Islands

S. S. MADIANA.....Sat'y, Nov. 13, noon

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 B'way.

Thos. Cook & Son, Pass. Agents, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

PERU.....Nov. 9, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Nov. 18, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....Nov. 27
GAELIC.....Dec. 7, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.....Dec. 18

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver

TO JAPAN AND CHINA:

EMPRESS OF JAPAN..Nov. 8, Jan. 31, April 18
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 6, Feb. 28
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 3, March 28

TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA:

WARRIMOO, Nov. 22. AORANGI, Dec. 13.

Second cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Nov. 9, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Nov. 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 16, 9 AM | Aller, Tu., Dec. 7, 9 AM
Kaiser, Tu., Nov. 23, 2 PM | Trave, Tu., Dec. 14, 9 AM

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Saturday, Nov. 6, 9 A. M.

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

H. H. Meier, Thursday, Nov. 4, noon.
Barbarossa, Tuesday, Nov. 30, noon.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York To Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW. II, Nov. 18, 10 AM | *Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Normania, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

From New York to Plymouth. (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 11, 10 A. M.

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Persia, Nov. 6, 3 P. M. | Palatia, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.

First cab., $60 up; second class, $40; steerage, $32.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)

Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 3 | ST. LOUIS. A....Nov. 24
PARIS.....Nov. 10 | PARIS.....Dec. 1
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 17 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 8

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing every Wednesday.

Southwark, Nov. 3, 1 PM | Friesland, Nov. 17, Noon
Noordl'd, Nov. 10, Noon | Kensington, Nov. 24, 9 AM

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

Winter Cruise TO THE Orient.

BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

S. S. AUGUSTE VICTORIA

OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Leaving New York January 27, 1898, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga, (Granada, Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche, (Nice,) Bizerta, (Tunis,) Alexandria, (Cairo and Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem and Dead Sea,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Canea, (Crete,) Palermo, Naples, Genoa. Duration, 69 days; rates, $450 and upward. All appointments strictly first-class.

Another cruise, the 12th, will be made on the plane of personally conducted tours, has been arranged, per steamer COLUMBIA, to leave Hamburg February 12 and Genoa February 21, 1898. Duration, 54 days. For further particulars apply to Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

Select parties, all Traveling Expenses included. Jan. 4, Feb. 12, by S. S. Normannia, March 5, by S. S. Saale. Highest class Steamship, Hotel, and Camping arrangements.

BERMUDA.

Frequent sailings to this delightful Tropical resort by elegant Mail Steamships of Quebec Steamship Co.

All programmes, sailing lists, etc., free.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

From Pier 42, North River, foot Morton St.

LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Nov. 6, 10 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Nupe, Sat., Nov. 13, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage: First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $80 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Buffet parlor car seats free; 2d class to Paris, $54.75. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Nov. 3
PAWNEE.....Thursday, Nov. 4
COMANCHE.....Friday, Nov. 5
IROQUOIS.....Monday, Nov. 8

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY TO NORFOLK.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Warwick, Kinsmen Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice-Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher Street, every week day at 6 P. M.

WINTER RESORTS.

LAUREL IN THE PINES

Lakewood, New Jersey,

Opens Thursday, Nov. 18th.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

PASADENA, FLA.—Hotels; party goes soon; settlers wanted. Address Drew's Parties, 455 6th Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

GREENWICH STREET, NO. 743 AND PERRY Street, No. 116.—Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—WILLIAM CARLOUGH, Plaintiff, against PHOEBE CARLOUGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action on the fifteenth day of July, 1897, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, do hereby give notice that I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the sixteenth day of November, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William M. Ryan, Esq., auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Commencing at a point on the easterly side of Greenwich Street at the northwesterly corner of a lot of ground now known and designated as No. 741 Greenwich Street, formerly belonging to David R. Doremus, and which point is distant one hundred and twelve (112) feet five (5) inches, or thereabouts, northerly from the northeasterly corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets, and running thence easterly along the said lot No. 741 Greenwich Street on a line drawn at right angles with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, fifty-seven (57) feet two (2) inches, and thence easterly on a line drawn parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, thirty-six (36) feet nine (9) inches to a lot of land now or late belonging to one Blakely; thence northerly along the said last mentioned lot and in a line drawn at right angles with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twelve (12) feet and six (6) inches to the corner of said Blakely's lot; thence westerly on a line parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about eight (8) feet to a lot of land now or late of W. Beebe; thence southerly and along said Beebe's land about four feet to the southeasterly corner thereof; thence westerly along the southerly side of said Beebe's land to a lot of land now or lately belonging to J. W. Crouch, on a line drawn at a right angle with Greenwich Street, or nearly so, to the easterly side of Greenwich Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Greenwich Street to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 743 Greenwich Street, in this city, and the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 2,027 of Conveyances, Page 359, on March 20th, 1887.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Ninth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Perry Street, distant ninety-six (96) feet westerly from the southwest corner of Perry and Hudson Streets; thence running southerly and parallel with Hudson Street, fifty-seven (57) feet; thence westerly and parallel with Perry Street, or nearly so, about twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Hudson Street forty-eight (48) feet to Perry Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Perry Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises known and distinguished as No. 116 Perry Street, in this city, and the same premises conveyed to Henry Carlough by Cornelius Johnson and wife by deed recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Liber 698 of Conveyances, Page 53, on October 19, 1855.—Dated New York, October 22, 1897.

EDWARD L. PATTERSON, Referee.

FRANK H. SMILEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
RONALD K. BROWN, Defendant's Attorney.
EDWIN M. DANIEL, Guardian ad litem.
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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Government Subsidy Mortgage Foreclosure Causes.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the decree of foreclosure and sale made and entered by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Kansas on the 30th day of July, 1897, in a certain cause in equity pending in said Court, entitled "THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Complainant, against THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the United States of America; HENRY M. ALEXANDER and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; JOHN A STEWART and JOHN F. DILLON, as Trustees; RUSSELL SAGE and GEORGE J. GOULD, as Trustees; THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, as Trustee; THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, as Trustee; JOHN A. STEWART and WILLIAM ENDICOTT, Jr., as Trustees; SILAS H. H. CLARK, OLIVER W. MINK, E. ELLERY ANDERSON, FREDERIC R. COUDERT, and JOHN W. DOANE, Receivers, now in possession and operating the Railway hereinafter described, Defendants," and a certain other decree in a cause likewise so entitled, in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri,

ELECTION NOTICES.

Macdougal Street, from West Third Street to Bleecker Street, Bleecker Street, Carmine Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Carmine Street, east and west sides of Bedford Street, from West Houston to Carmine Street, Downing Street, from Varick Street to Bleecker Street, Bleecker Street, Cottage Place, West Houston Street, and Varick Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Bleecker Street, Cornelia Street, Sixth Avenue, Carmine Street, south side of Bleecker Street, from Downing Street to Carmine Street, Carmine Street, from Bleecker Street to Bedford Street, and Bedford Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Bedford Street, Carmine Street, Varick Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Leroy Street, Hudson Street, West Houston Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Hudson Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Morton Street, Bleecker Street, Leroy Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Barrow Street, Bedford Street, Commerce Street, Bleecker Street, Morton Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grove Street, Bleecker Street, Commerce Street, Bedford Street, Barrow Street, and Hudson Street.

Fourth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of Cherry Street, from Catharine Slip to Market Slip, Market Slip, East River, Catharine Slip, and east side of Catharine Street, from East River to Hamilton Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Mechanic Alley, Cherry Street, the north side of Hamilton Street, from Catharine to Market Street, and Catharine Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Monroe Street, Market Street, Madison Street, and Birmingham Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Pike Street, Henry Street, Birmingham Street, Madison Street, and Market Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Rutgers Street, East Broadway, and Market Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Broadway, Rutgers Street, Madison Street, and Pike Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Madison Street, from Pike Street to Jefferson Street, east and west sides of Rutgers Street, from Madison to Monroe Street, Monroe Street, and Pike Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Rutgers Street, Rutgers Slip, East River, Market Slip, Cherry Street, and Mechanic Alley.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the north and south sides of Monroe Street, from Rutgers Street to Jefferson Street, west side of Jefferson Street, from Madison Street to Monroe Street, Monroe Street, Clinton Street, East River, Rutgers Slip, and Rutgers Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Henry Street, from Jefferson Street to Montgomery Street, Clinton Street, Monroe Street, and Jefferson Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Clinton Street, East Broadway, Jefferson Street, Madison Street, and Rutgers Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Montgomery Street, Henry Street, Jefferson Street, East Broadway, and Clinton Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Division Street, Grand Street, Henry Street, and Montgomery Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Montgomery Street, Monroe Street, Clinton Street, north and south sides of Madison Street, from Clinton Street to Montgomery Street, and east and west sides of Montgomery Street, from Henry Street to Madison Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Montgomery Street, Cherry Street, Scammel Street, Water Street, Gouverneur Slip, East River, and Market Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Scammel Street, Monroe Street, Gouverneur Street, Cherry Street, and Montgomery Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Henry Street, Jackson Street, Madison Street, and Scammel Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Madison Street, Jackson Street, Monroe Street, and Scammel Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Monroe Street, Jackson Street, Cherry Street, and Gouverneur Slip.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Cherry Street, Jackson Street, Jackson Slip, East River, Gouverneur Slip, Water Street, and Scammel Street.

Fifth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Tenth Street, Bleecker Street, Grove Street, and Hudson Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grove Street, West Fourth Street, Charles Street, Bleecker Street, West Tenth Street, and Hudson Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Bleecker Street, West Eleventh Street, West Fourth Street, Perry Street, and Hudson Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Perry Street, West Fourth Street, Charles Street, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Bleecker Street, West Eleventh Street, and Greenwich Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Avenue, West Eleventh Street, and Bleecker Street.

Sixth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Chrystie Street, from Canal Street to Division Street, Division Street, Bowery, and the north and south sides of Bayard Street, from Bowery to Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of Canal Street, from Bowery to Chrystie Street, and the east side of Bowery, from Bayard to Canal Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Chrystie Street, Canal Street, and Bowery.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Elizabeth Street, Hester Street, Bowery, Canal Street, and Mott Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Mott Street, Canal Street, and Baxter Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Marion Street, Centre Street, Grand Street, Baxter Street, Canal Street, and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Mulberry Street, Broome Street, Mott Street, Grand Street, Centre Street, and Marion Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Bowery, Hester Street, Elizabeth Street, Grand Street, and Mott Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Elizabeth Street, Chrystie Street, Grand Street, and Bowery.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring Street, Bowery, Broome Street, and Mulberry Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince Street, Bowery, north side of Spring Street, from Bowery to Mulberry Street, and east and west sides of Mott Street, from Spring Street to Prince Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Elizabeth Street, Prince Street, east and west sides of Mulberry Street, from Spring Street to Prince Street, Spring Street, and Broadway.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Elizabeth Street, Prince Street, and Elizabeth Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Chrystie Street, Rivington Street, and Bowery.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Forsyth Street, Stanton Street, and Bowery.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within First Street, First Avenue, East Houston Street, Eldridge Street, Stanton Street, Fourth Street, Eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, First Avenue, First Street, and Second Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, Second Avenue, East Houston Street, and Bowery.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bleecker Street, Bowery, East Houston Street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, Bowery, Bleecker Street, and Broadway.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, Second Avenue, Second Street, and Bowery.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth Street, Second Avenue, Fifth Street, and Bowery.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within St. Mark's Place, Second Avenue, Sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

Seventh Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fourth Street, Barrow Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Perry Street, Greenwich Street, Charles Street, Hudson Street, West Tenth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Eleventh Street, Hudson Street, Charles Street, Greenwich Street, Perry Street, and Washington Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Bank Street, Greenwich Street, West Eleventh Street, Perry Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twelfth Street, Greenwich Street, Bank Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Greenwich Street, West Twelfth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Horatio Street, Hudson Street, Jane Street, Eighth Avenue, Hudson Street, West Eleventh Street, and Greenwich Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Hudson Street, Jane Street, and Hudson Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirteenth Street, Hudson Street, Horatio Street, Eighth Avenue, and West Fourteenth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Hudson Street, West Thirteenth Street, Washington Street, Horatio Street, Eighth Avenue, and North River.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fourth Street, West Thirteenth Street, and Hudson Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifteenth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fourteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fourteenth Street, Eighth Avenue, First Avenue, and Second Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, Second Avenue, East Houston Street, and Bowery.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, First Avenue, Third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, First Avenue, Fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Allen Street.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Orchard Street.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, Stanton Street, and Eldridge Street.

Ninth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twentieth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Nineteenth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Twenty-first Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Twenty-first Street to West Twenty-second Street, West Twentieth Street and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, north and south sides of West Twenty-second Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, and east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-first Street to West Twenty-third Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Twenty-first Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and the east and west sides of Ninth Avenue, from West Twenty-first Street to West Twenty-third Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twentieth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fourth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-third Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Twenty-fourth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Twenty-fourth Street to West Twenty-fifth Street, West Twenty-third Street and the east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-third Street to West Twenty-fourth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Seventh Avenue, north and south sides of West Twenty-fifth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Twenty-fifth Street to West Twenty-sixth Street, and east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-fifth Street to West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-fifth Street to West Twenty-sixth Street, north and south sides of West Twenty-fifth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and east side of Ninth Avenue, from West Twenty-fifth Street to West Twenty-sixth Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-fifth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-fourth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-sixth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-fifth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of West Twenty-eighth Street, from Eleventh Avenue to Twelfth Avenue, north and south sides of West Twenty-seventh Street, Tenth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-sixth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Twenty-sixth Street to West Twenty-seventh Street, north and south sides of West Twenty-sixth Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, and east side of Ninth Avenue, from West Twenty-fifth Street to West Twenty-seventh Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the north and south sides of West Twenty-seventh Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Twenty-sixth Street to West Twenty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-seventh Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-eighth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-ninth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirtieth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Twenty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Twenty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

Tenth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Norfolk Street, Broome Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Essex Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Norfolk Street, Rivington Street, Essex Street, Delancey Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Clinton Street, Rivington Street, and Norfolk Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, the east and west sides of Essex Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street, north side of Stanton Street, from Norfolk Street to Ludlow Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of East Houston Street, from Essex Street to Clinton Street, Clinton Street, Stanton Street, and the east and west sides of Norfolk Street, from Stanton Street to East Houston Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, Avenue B, East Houston Street, and Avenue A.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Third Street, Avenue B, Second Street, and Avenue A.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, Avenue B, Third Street, and Avenue A.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, Avenue B, East Fourth Street, and Avenue A.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth Street, Avenue B, Fifth Street, and Avenue A.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Street, Avenue B, Sixth Street, and Avenue A.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within St. Mark's Place, Avenue A, Seventh Street, and First Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Street, Avenue A, Sixth Street, and First Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth Street, Avenue A, Fifth Street, and First Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, Avenue A, East Fourth Street, and First Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, Avenue A, Third Street, and First Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Third Street, Avenue A, Second Street, and First Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, Avenue A, East Houston Street, and First Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Second Street, First Avenue, Second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Third Street, First Avenue, Second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, First Avenue, Third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, First Avenue, Fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth Street, First Avenue, Fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Street, First Avenue, Sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Street, First Avenue, Seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

Eighth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Canal Street, Eldridge Street, Division Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Forsyth Street, Hester Street, Eldridge Street, Canal Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Orchard Street, Division Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Norfolk Street, Division Street, and Orchard Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Norfolk Street, Hester Street, and Ludlow Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Ludlow Street, Hester Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hester Street, Allen Street, Grand Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Ludlow Street, Grand Street, Allen Street, Broome Street, and Orchard Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Orchard Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Eldridge Street, Broome Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Forsyth Street, Broome Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Allen Street, Delancey Street, and Eldridge Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Orchard Street, Delancey Street, and Allen Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Houston Street, Ludlow Street, Delancey Street, and Orchard Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Forsyth Street, Delancey Street, and Chrystie Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, Eldridge Street, Delancey Street, and Forsyth Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourth Street, First Avenue, Third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifth Street, First Avenue, Fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Sixth Street, First Avenue, Fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Seventh Street, First Avenue, Sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

Eleventh Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirtieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Thirty-first Street, from Eighth Avenue to Ninth Avenue, west side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirtieth Street to West Thirty-second Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of West Thirty-first Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, west side of Seventh Avenue, from West Thirty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, and east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-first Street to West Thirty-third Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third Street, Seventh Avenue, north and south sides of West Thirty-second Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, and east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-second Street to West Thirty-third Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-fourth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-second Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Thirty-second Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Sixth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, First Avenue, West Thirty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-fourth Street, East River, West Thirty-third Street, and First Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-third Street, East River, and First Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, East River, and First Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Avenue A, East River, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Second Avenue, East River, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Third Avenue, East River, and Fourth Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, East River, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, East River, and Sixth Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, East River, and Seventh Avenue.

Twelfth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Suffolk Street, Grand Street, Clinton Street, Division Street, and Norfolk Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Clinton Street, Grand Street, Suffolk Street, Broome Street, and Norfolk Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Attorney Street, Broome Street, Clinton Street, Delancey Street, and Norfolk Street.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Ridge Street, Division Street, and Clinton Street.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Pitt Street, Division Street, Ridge Street, Broome Street, and Attorney Street.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Willett Street, Delancey Street, and Attorney Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Pitt Street, Broome Street, Sheriff Street, Grand Street, and Pitt Street.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Columbia Street, Delancey Street, Sheriff Street, Broome Street, and Willett Street.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Cannon Street, Broome Street, Sheriff Street, Delancey Street, and Columbia Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Broome Street, Goerck Street, Grand Street, and Sheriff Street.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Lewis Street, Broome Street, and Cannon Street.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Rivington Street, Goerck Street, Broome Street, and Lewis Street.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, east and west sides of Goerck Street, from Rivington Street to Stanton Street, north side of Rivington Street, from Mangin Street to Lewis Street, and Cannon Street.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton Street, East River, Delancey Street, Goerck Street, Rivington Street, and the east and west sides of Mangin Street, from Delancey Street to Stanton Street.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Delancey Street, Tompkins Street, Broome Street, Mangin Street, Grand Street, and Goerck Street.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Corlears Street, Mangin Street, Broome Street, and Tompkins Street.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand Street, Corlears Street, East River, and Jackson Street.

Thirteenth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh Street, Eleventh Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-ninth Street, Tenth Avenue, West Thirty-eighth Street, Eleventh Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Eleventh Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh Street, Eleventh Avenue, West Thirty-sixth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Ninth Avenue, West Thirty-ninth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-ninth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Eighth Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-eighth Street, Seventh Avenue, West Thirty-seventh Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-seventh Street, Seventh Avenue, north and south sides of West Thirty-ninth Street, from Seventh Avenue to Eighth Avenue, and east side of Eighth Avenue, from West Thirty-eighth Street to West Fortieth Street.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-first Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-first Street, Ninth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-first Street, Tenth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Tenth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Hudson or North River.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Ninth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Tenth Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Eighth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Ninth Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Seventh Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Eighth Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Sixth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Seventh Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Sixth Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Fourth Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Fifth Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Third Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Fourth Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, Second Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, First Avenue, West Fortieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-second Street, East River, West Fortieth Street, and First Avenue.

Fourteenth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of East Eleventh Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, west side of Second Avenue, from East Twelfth Street to St. Mark's Place, St. Mark's Place

ELECTION NOTICES.

nue, East Twenty-eighth Street, East River, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-eighth Street, Second Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East Twenty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of East Twenty-ninth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, west side of Second Avenue, from East Twenty-ninth Street, to East Thirtieth Street, East Twenty-eighth Street to East Thirtieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth Street, East River, East Twenty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Twenty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirtieth Street, East River, East Twenty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within south side of East Thirty-first Street, from Lexington Avenue to Third Avenue, west side of Third Avenue, from East Thirty-first Street to East Third Avenue, from East Thirtieth Street, south side of East Thirtieth Street, from Third Avenue to Second Avenue, the east and west sides of Third Avenue, from East Twenty-ninth Street to East Thirtieth Street, from the north side of East Twenty-ninth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Thirtieth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-first Street, East River, East Thirty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-second Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-third Street, East River, East Thirty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-third Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fourth Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-fifth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-seventh Street, East River, East Thirty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Thirty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-eighth Street, East River, East Thirty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth Street, East River, East Fortieth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, East River, East Forty-first Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-first Street, First Avenue, East Forty-second Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, First Avenue, East Forty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, First Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-sixth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the north and south sides of East Thirty-eighth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, Second Avenue, East Thirty-seventh Street, and the east side of Third Avenue, from East Thirty-seventh Street to East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the south side of East Thirty-ninth Street, from Third Avenue to East River, East River, East Thirty-eighth Street, and the east and west sides of Second Avenue, from East Thirty-eighth Street to East Thirty-ninth Street.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Thirty-ninth Street, East River, East Thirty-ninth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fortieth Street, Second Avenue, East Thirty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-first Street, Second Avenue, East Fortieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, Second Avenue, East Forty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-second Street, East River, East Forty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, First Avenue, East Forty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-third Street, East River, East Forty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Forty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Forty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-eighth Street, East River, East Forty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Fiftieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-ninth Street, East River, East Fiftieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fiftieth Street, East River, East Fifty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-first Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-second Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-third Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-eighth Street, East River, East Fifty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Sixtieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth Street, East River, East Sixtieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixtieth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-first Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-second Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-third Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-eighth Street, East River, East Sixty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Seventieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Sixty-ninth Street, East River, East Seventieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventieth Street, East River, East Seventy-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-first Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-second Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-eighth Street, East River, East Seventy-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Eightieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-ninth Street, East River, East Eightieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eightieth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-first Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-third Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-eighth Street, East River, East Eighty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East Ninetieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth Street, East River, East Ninetieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninetieth Street, East River, East Ninety-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-first Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-second Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-third Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fourth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-fifth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-sixth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-seventh Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, First Avenue, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-eighth Street, East River, East Ninety-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundredth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Ninety-ninth Street, East River, East One Hundredth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and First Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundredth Street, East River, East One Hundred and First Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and First Street, East River, East One Hundred and Second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Second Street, East River, East One Hundred and Third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Third Street, East River, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventh Street, East River, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundredth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Ninth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, East River, East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The One Hundred and Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

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East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Madison Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Ninth Street, Madison Avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within the north and south sides of East One Hundred and Ninth Street, from Second Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighth Street to East One Hundred and Tenth Street, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Eighth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Second Avenue, the north and south sides of East One Hundred and Tenth Street, from Second Avenue to Third Avenue, and the east side of Third Avenue, from East One Hundred and Ninth Street to East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and Park Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within that part of the City bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Pleasant Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and First Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, within East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Street Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Pleasant Avenue, the west side of Pleasant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fifteenth Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and First Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Pleasant Avenue, and Randall's Island.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Pleasant Avenue, the north and south sides of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Pleasant Avenue, the east side of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the north side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the east and west sides of Third Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the south side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue, and the east side of Third Avenue from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, east and west sides of Lexington Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Park Avenue, and Park Avenue.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part or the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and First Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and First Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Park Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Second Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harlem River, East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Lexington Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and Park Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Lexington Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, First Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and Second Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within north and south sides of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from First Avenue to Pleasant Avenue, the west side of Pleasant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Fifteenth Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and First Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Harlem River, East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, Pleasant Avenue, and Randall's Island.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Pleasant Avenue, the north and south sides of Pleasant Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Pleasant Avenue, the east side of First Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the north side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from First Avenue to Second Avenue, and Second Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Second Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the east and west sides of Third Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, the south side of East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from Third Avenue to Lexington Avenue, and the east side of Third Avenue, from East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, east and west sides of Lexington Avenue, from East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, north side of East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Third Avenue to Park Avenue, and Park Avenue.

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tain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, East River, or Long Island Sound, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, Cypress Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, St. Ann's Avenue, and North Brother Island.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Willis Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Brook Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Willis Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Willis Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Alexander Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Alexander Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Lincoln Avenue, and East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Willis Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Lincoln Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Alexander Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Willis Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, and Alexander Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, Alexander Avenue, East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, Willis Avenue, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Willis Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Willis Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Willis Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Brook Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Brook Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Jackson Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, and Willis Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Trinity Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Brook Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, and Willis Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Bungay Street, Eastern Boulevard, Beach Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, and Brook Avenue.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

The First Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and College Avenue.

The Second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and College Avenue.

The Third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Morris Avenue.

The Fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, and Courtlandt Avenue.

The Sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Cauldwell Avenue, Westchester Avenue, and Third Avenue.

The Seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, and Westchester Avenue.

The Eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Westchester Avenue, Bronx River, the East River or Long Island Sound, Bungay Street, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Beach Avenue.

The Ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Tenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Eleventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Twelfth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within In East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Courtlandt Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Morris Avenue, and Railroad Avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, Morris Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Twentieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Twenty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Twenty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Twenty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Twenty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Thirtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Thirty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Thirty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Thirty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Thirty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Thirty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Thirty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Thirty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Thirty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Fortieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Forty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Forty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Forty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Forty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, and College Avenue.

The Forty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Forty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Forty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Forty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Fiftieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Fifty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Fifty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Fifty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Fifty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Fifty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Fifty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Fifty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Fifty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Fifty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Sixtieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Sixty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Sixty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Sixty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Sixty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Sixty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Sixty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Sixty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Sixty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Sixty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Seventieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Seventy-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Seventy-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Seventy-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Seventy-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Seventy-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Seventy-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Seventy-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Seventy-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Seventy-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Eightieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Eighty-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Eighty-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Eighty-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Eighty-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Eighty-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Eighty-sixth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and Third Avenue.

The Eighty-seventh Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Brook Avenue, Washington Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Avenue, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

The Eighty-eighth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, Fulton Avenue, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Brook Avenue, and Cypress Avenue.

The Eighty-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Union Avenue, Westchester Avenue, Cauldwell Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, and Eagle Avenue.

The Ninetieth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within George Street, Union Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, and Forest Avenue.

The Ninety-first Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Jackson Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Third Avenue, and Boston Avenue.

The Ninety-second Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, Eagle Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, Third Avenue, Washington Avenue, and Brook Avenue.

The Ninety-third Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Melrose Avenue.

The Ninety-fourth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Third Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and College Avenue.

The Ninety-fifth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, Railroad Avenue, East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, Melrose Avenue, East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, and Railroad Avenue.

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The Ninety-ninth Election District shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within East One Hund

GEORGE LAID IN THE GRAVE

Private Funeral at the Fort Hamilton Home Followed by Burial at Greenwood.

IMPRESSIVE IN SIMPLICITY

Ritual of the Episcopal Church Read by the Rev. John W. Kramer and the Rev. George A. Latimer—Eulogy by the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn.

On the rolling brow of Ocean Hill, that is tipped with the first beams of the morning sun and lightened by the gleam of the ocean in the distance, the body of Henry George was laid at rest in Greenwood Cemetery at noon yesterday. Simple as had been the life of him who had been regarded as the people's champion were the ceremonies at the home and at the grave.

Following the expressed request of the dead philosopher, all that was gloomy or ostentatious was excluded from the last rites in his honor. At the grave, braving the stormy skies, that seemed to weep with them, several hundred of the dead man's friends, with heartfelt expressions of sorrow, saw the plain casket that inclosed all that was mortal of their hero committed to the earth.

In marked contrast to the public tribute paid to the dead leader Sunday, was the simplicity of the funeral services, which were held at the Fort Hamilton home, at Ninety-seventh Street and the Shore Road, where the leader had not slept since the day subsequent to his nomination to the Mayoralty at Cooper Union. No tokens of mourning darkened the wide halls and parlors of the Colonial house. There was not even crêpe on the door. To more fully comply with the dead man's wishes, even the floral tokens of affection were not displayed.

The Body on View.

Early in the morning the body was placed in the south parlor, overlooking the sea, and for an hour the face was exposed. Then at 10 o'clock the casket was moved to the wide hall in the centre of the house. At the request of Mrs. George only the friends of the family and the neighbors, who had known the great man in his everyday life were invited, but so many could not restrain their desire to once more testify to their feelings of love that before the services were over the hall and parlors were filled and many stood outside.

A single policeman stood guard in front of the house, through the open windows of which upon the gloomy landscape floated the words of the funeral service. It was the simple ritual of the Episcopal Church, read by the Rev. John W. Kramer, rector of All Saints', Bath Beach, assisted by the Rev. George A. Latimer, an Episcopal rector of Philadelphia and a cousin of Henry George. Dr. Kramer began the service. At the words "I know that my Redeemer liveth" the assemblage arose. The words of the officiating clergyman then were heard, interrupted at times by the sobs of the women.

"This is All Saints' Day," he said; "a day on which the Church commemorates the great works of the saints of old. What more fitting day for committing to the earth the remains of Henry George, whose Christian life was that of a saint. For I speak of a knowledge gained by a most intimate and lasting friendship with him. In his spiritual life he was a true Christian, a true follower of Jesus Christ upon earth. Ah, his life was singularly pure and beautiful!

The Dead Man's Religion.

"I remember one time when we were prowling—that is the word to express it—about the streets of the great city. It was night. We talked of the humanity which Jesus loved and which He died to save, and I asked him his religious convictions. It was the question of one friend to another in the quiet of a solitude of an earnest talk. In that night, with the stars of heaven looking down, the man revealed his soul to me. I don't remember the exact words, but it was like this. If religion be nothing more than your can talk, then is our cause lost. Unless there is reality in God's religion, we can never get back God's land for God's people."

"Again I saw him after the affliction which came upon him after last Spring. It was soon after a similar affliction had visited me. He came to me one night in my study and we talked of many things. He then expressed a greater confidence in the Divine truths than I have ever before heard him say. He said to me: 'Doctor, that is all we have.' I thanked God that Henry George lived. But in this home his presence never again can come and so we come to speak of him, not only as the man, but to sympathize with the widow and the children."

Dr. McGlynn's Eulogy.

After the prayers of the service the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn, a near friend of Henry George, spoke in eulogy. His voice was shaken with emotion as he began likening the occasion rather to standing beside the triumphal car of a Roman hero than by the bier of a dead philosopher. Continuing, he said:

"This man is not dead," and he leaned over the casket and looked at the dead face. "He is more alive to-day than ever in the hearts of the multitudes of people from one end of this country to another. He could not have done better for the cause for which he labored than by dying as he did in its behalf. He has laid down his weary head for a well-earned rest, but his work and memory are alive with us. Oh, how wonderful, how magnificent, how great he was."

The momentary quiet that followed was broken by the movement of the pall bearers. They were John Valentine George, Thomas L. George, and Maurice R. George, brothers of Henry George; John Shoemaker and J. P. Chapman, his brothers-in-law, and Tom L. Johnson, Albert L. Johnson, and Louis F. Post. The casket was borne to the hearse while the assemblage stood with bared heads.

Among those in the carriages that followed in the funeral cortège to the cemetery were Mrs. Henry George, Henry George, Miss Marie Hitch, Miss Anna George, Mr. and Mrs. Richard George, Mr. and Mrs. John V. George, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. George, Miss Alice George, Horace George, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Reed George of Washington, Miss Caroline Pratt George, a sister of the dead man; Mrs. Jeremiah Chapman of Cleveland, another sister; Miss Mary Edmunds of Philadelphia, a cousin, and Miss Raphenia Brazzo.

At Greenwood Cemetery.

As the hearse passed the great stone gate of the cemetery the bell was solemnly tolled. In and out, over glade and vale, the cortège wound, halting on the Ninth Avenue side, near the Twentieth Street entrance. Here was the lot Mr. George had selected, occupied by a lone grave, that of his daughter, who died a year ago. Near by is the grave of Henry Ward Beecher, and also the plot owned by Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. The casket was deposited in an oaken box and lowered into the grave. The Rev. Mr. Kramer read the Episcopal ritual and the Rev. Mr. Latimer prayed for divine guidance and pronounced the benediction. At the words "ashes to ashes," Henry George, the son, took a spadeful of earth and dropped it in the grave. He then rejoined his mother, and the party remained in silence until the grave was closed. The rain was then falling steadily, and the sombreness of the scene seemed fit for the weeping group and the several hundred sympathetic friends.

As the mound was shaped, women took the floral tributes, of which a wagonload had been conveyed to the cemetery, and spread them over the sod. At the head of the grave was the offering of the Chicago Single Tax Club, and at the foot was a floral book in white and blue immortelles with the inscription "Progress and Poverty." Another floral tribute was 'marked "At evening time there shall be light. He giveth His beloved sleep." Around the edge of the lot was a border of laurel leaves.

The burial at an end, the family and intimate friends withdrew from the cemetery. All afternoon, in spite of the drenching gusts of rain, visitors walked to the grave and gazed with something like awe at the simple, flower-bedecked mound of sod. A solitary guard watched until evening, to be relieved by another at night, over the resting place of the Mayoralty candidate, philosopher, and friend of the poor.

FOURTEEN NEW SERGEANTS.

All the Vacancies Filled by the Police Board in the Absence of Commissioner Parker.

In the absence of Commissioner Parker, the Police Board at yesterday's meeting filled the fourteen vacancies in the list of Sergeants. One of the officers promoted was Roundsman John Tracy, who was on duty in the office of Commissioner Andrews. His advancement had been opposed for a long time by Commissioner Parker, and finally the old eligible list was discarded and a new one prepared as the result of a competitive examination.

Commissioner Andrews reported at yesterday's meeting that 134 Roundsmen had taken the mental examination, and only thirty had attained the requisite 35 per cent., the standard of perfection being 50. In rating the candidates as to fitness, the Commissioners rejected four men, leaving twenty-six eligible for promotion, and of these the first fourteen on the list were advanced on recommendation of Chief McCullagh.

Following is a list of the new Sergeants: Cornelius G. Hayes, Elizabeth Street Precinct; James F. Crowe, Central Office; Herman Ohm, West Sixty-eighth Street; Dennis Sweeny, bicycle squad; John J. Murtha, Eldridge Street; Francis B. Crowley, East One Hundred and Fourth Street; James J. Shevlin, Old Slip; William G. Hogan, Central Office; Frederick Carson, West Twentieth Street; James H. Kelly, Mulberry Street; Charles E. Wendell, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; John Tracy, Central Office; John H. Russell, Central Office; Charles L. Schauwecker, East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

All of the new Sergeants will remain at the stations to which they are now attached until after election.

The Police Board adopted a resolution commending Chief McCullagh for the excellence of the police arrangements for the Henry George funeral.

LEGAL NOTES.

TAXATION OF CORPORATIONS.—In certiorari proceedings brought by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, to review the action of the Commissioners of Taxes in imposing a tax upon the company's real estate and capital stock, Justice Beekman yesterday gave a decision reversing the action of the Commissioners. The gross assets of the company is put in its statement at $47,708,603.73, which, after its total indebtedness of $8,063,710 is deducted, leaves a balance of $39,644,893. The Court holds that the capital stock of $35,000,000 alone is the basis of computation of the assessment, and from that the company is entitled to $35,870,259 of deductions. The assessed value of the company's real estate without the city, but within the State, and its real estate out of the State, included in the estimate of gross assets, is $13,374,753. The stocks held by it of other corporations, which were taxed on their capital, are put at $14,000,000. These and the tangible personal property having a fixed situs outside the State, amounting in all to $35,336,752, should have been deducted from the gross assets. As this sum exceeds the capital, the Court holds the company should not be assessed at all with respect to its capital, and therefore the action of the Commissioners is reversed.

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SALE SUBJECT TO MORTGAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD.—Louis Blanck in June, 1895, purchased at a public sale from Frank X. Sadler as receiver of the property of Cassidy & Adler, the premises 138 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, in this city, for $19,500, subject to a mortgage of $16,000. The mortgage was payable in 1899, "in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness." Blanck brought an action against Sadler to recover his deposit of purchase money and his expenses, either in rescission of the contract or as damages, on the ground that the provision in the mortgage requiring its payment in gold was not disclosed by the terms of the sale. Judgment given by the First Appellate Division in May, 1896, affirming judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, has been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, which held, in an opinion by Chief Judge Andrews, that it was a fundamental condition of the maintenance of such an action that plaintiff established that there was an undertaking by the vendor based on the contract or upon a representation equivalent to a contract, that the mortgage was payable generally, and could be discharged by payment in any legal currency. The court held that in view of the legislation and Governmental action on the subject, the contingency that the United States would cease to maintain the parity of the currency and refuse to pay its obligations in gold was too remote to raise an assumption or implication that such an executory contract for the sale of land was made upon the basis of the mortgage being payable generally in any lawful currency, and not in a particular kind of lawful money, as gold. Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division dissented from the decision of that tribunal, saying: "When I contract to pay for property I may pay in any legal tender; when I take subject to an obligation I may assume that I can discharge it in any kind of legal tender." Judge Bartlett gave a dissenting opinion in the Court of Appeals, in which Judge Haight concurred. In his opinion, Judge Bartlett quoted the words of Presiding Justice Van Brunt, saying they contained the law of the case, clearly and briefly stated.

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EJECTMENT BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Anna N. Dwight, before she was adjudged a bankrupt, laid out a way across lands in Binghamton, N. Y., owned by her, which she had mapped out and divided into lots abutting on the way, twenty feet in width, extending from the west bank of the Chenango River, westerly to Front Street, and also land under water. The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, which had acquired title to the lots through foreclosure of mortgage given by Mrs. Dwight, without the consent of the bankrupt or her assignee, entered upon the way and built an embankment there from Front Street to the Chenango River, and laid thereon railroad tracks, and also constructed abutments in the river at the termination of the way, supporting one end of a bridge which it erected across the river. John B. Bowen, eight years afterward, as assignee in bankruptcy of Mrs. Dwight, brought an ejectment action against the railroad company for the recovery of this property. Though the fact was established that the railroad company had no title to the way and to the land under water, the trial court held that the plaintiff was barred of his remedy to recover the land by the two years' limitation provided by the Federal law for the bringing of an action by an assignee in bankruptcy. The Court of Appeals has now reversed judgment of the late General Term of the Fourth Department, affirming the judgment on the trial, holding, in an opinion by Chief Judge Andrews, that that limitation is applicable only to suits growing out of disputes in respect of property of the bankrupt which came into the hands of the assignee to which adverse claims existed while in the hands of the bankrupt, and before asignment; but did not apply to an action like this, against a person who, without right, and after the title had vested in the assignee, had entered upon and taken possession of the land; and the maintenance of such an action was not precluded by the lapse of two years after the wrongful entry before its commencement.

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ACTION ON CONTRACT OF INDEMNITY.—In May, 1895, a judgment having been obtained against W. Goodsell, the latter applied to William Gamble to be surety upon an undertaking on appeal, agreeing to afterward bring a party who would save him harmless. Gamble became surety, but Goodsell failed to keep his promise. Gamble then said he would make an effort to be discharged, when Goodsell procured Nicholas Cuneo and another to give to Gamble a contract of indemnity. The judgment was affirmed, and Gamble was compelled to pay $5,301. He then brought suit against Cuneo to recover that sum. The First Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of the defendant, dismissing the action. Justice Rumsey, who gave the opinion, held that Gamble, having been induced to refrain from making any application to be relieved from the undertaking, of itself constituted a sufficient consideration for the execution of the contract, whether such an application would have been successful or not. The intention of the parties was that whatever damages Gamble might suffer by continuing on the bond should be made good to him by Cuneo. The damages which he suffered because he was compelled to pay the amount of the appeal bond were suffered by him after the execution of the agreement of Cuneo, and were the result of his continuing upon the undertaking after the date of the Cuneo agreement. They were fairly within the contemplation of the parties, and the agreement was sufficient to indemnify him against them.

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NEW HOLY TRINITY CHURCH

Bishop Potter Leads in the Ceremony of Laying the Cornerstone.

GIFT OF MISS RHINELANDER

Prominent Clergymen Take Part in the Services—In an Address the Bishop Pays a Tribute to the Memory of Henry George.

The laying of the cornerstone of the new Church of the Holy Trinity, constituting the centrepiece of the magnificent benefaction of Miss Serena Rhinelander in memory of William Rhinelander and William C. Rhinelander, took place on East Eighty-eighth Street, between First and Second Avenues, at 4 P. M. yesterday.

A stand erected adjoining the site of the stone was inclosed with a cloth of royal purple, the Bishop's color, covered with white and decorated with smilax and a cross and triangle of ivy. On the stand were Bishop Henry C. Potter, the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; the Rev. George H. Bottome, vicar of Grace Chapel; Dr. C. C. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New York; Dr. Cornelius B. Smith, Rector Emeritus of the Church of St. James; the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, rector of St. James, and the Rev. Dr. Patey of St. Luke's.

The Bishop read the opening invocation. Dr. Warren, pastor of the church which will have jurisdiction over the new sanctuary, prayed. The surpliced choir sang. Dr. Huntington read the list of the articles placed in the cornerstone. Then the Bishop, taking in his hand a trowel of silver and ivory, made ready the spot where the stone was to rest, and, assisted by the builders, swung the big block, as it hung from the derrick, into position and tapped it firmly with a mallet, also of ivory and silver.

A Vivid Contrast.

The white vestments of the clergymen and the representatives of the highest social and intellectual circles on the one side showed in vivid contrast to the row of tenements across the street, from every window and door of which gazed a curious throng of people, for whose use the edifice was being dedicated.

At this point the services were adjourned to the Chapel of St. Christopher's House adjoining, where Bishop Potter closed the exercises with an address, in which he spoke of the character of the section of the city in which the new church was to be built. "We must deal with these great masses of people," he said, "in accordance with the demands upon us.

"The people by their action to-morrow," the Bishop continued, "will have much to say as to whether we are to have good order and good government in this great city." In the line of what was needed to insure this, he enumerated schoolhouses, places of recreation, and improvements in sanitary regulations.

The people in whose memory this church was being consecrated, the Bishop said, had come to that spot to live because they wanted a country home, and he commented on the contrast the section now, with its teeming tenement population, presented with a hundred years ago, when the spot was the site of the Rhinelander country home.

Tribute to Henry George.

"Coming from a service up town last evening," the Bishop continued, "I saw the procession which bore to his grave an old schoolfellow of mine, the man who wrote 'Progress and Poverty,' a book which has influenced two continents more profoundly, perhaps, than almost any other of this generation, and I could not help but ask myself what Henry George would have thought of a work like this. For, while there are many things he believed that I do not believe, yet he believed in the Lord Jesus Christ and was a true lover of mankind."

The Bishop closed by congratulating the woman to whose munificence the new church was due and offering a prayer.

In the copper box which was placed under the cornerstone were a Bible, hymnal, and Prayer Book, the last journal of the Diocesan Convention, a church almanac, the proceedings of the Lambeth Conference, a copy of the agreement between the rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of St. James, Serena Rhinelander, and the Trustees of the Convention, a copy of the deed to the property, and copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES, Tribune, and Evening Post of yesterday. The stone itself was a block of New Jersey granite, bearing three interlaced circles emblematic of the Trinity, and the inscriptions, "W. R., 1798," and "S. R., 1898," marking the dates of the purchase of the land by William Rhinelander, and of the completion of the church to his memory by his granddaughter, Serena.

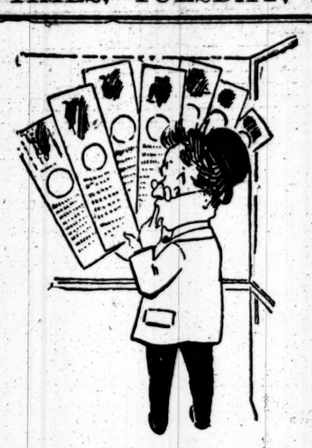
Among the members of the Rhinelander family present were Miss Rhinelander, Frederick W. Rhinelander, F. W. Rhinelander, Jr., Thomas N. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Stewart and their children, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. Frank S. Witherbee, James P. Burrell, Thomas F. Keating, and Hamilton G. King.

DECISIONS BY APPRAISERS.

An American Sugar Refining Company Case Disposed Of—Singular Episode in an Alaska Harbor.

A decision partly for and partly against the American Sugar Refining Company was handed down by the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday. Sugars were imported by the company from France, Belgium, Holland, and Buenos Ayres, on which the Collector of this port assessed one-tenth of a cent a pound additional duty, under the provisions of the old tariff law. A protest was filed by the importers, and the General Appraisers decided that in the case of the sugar from Buenos Ayres the importation was liable to the additional duty of one-tenth of a cent a pound because that country pays a bounty on the export of sugar. The sugars from France and Holland were held not liable to the additional duty.

The North American Commercial Company protested against the assessment of duty upon 84 tons and 840 pounds of coal which was jettisoned from the bark Highland Light, in the Bay of Unalaska. It appeared from the record submitted by the Collector that the vessel, in entering Dutch Harbor, Alaska, ran aground on a mud bank. The cargo was entered at the Custom House, a permit given to unload, and work was begun discharging into a lighter. But the exigencies of the situation requiring the immediate lightening of the ship, the quantity of coal named was thrown overboard, tally being kept by the United States Inspector. The voyage was ended, the vessel within the limits of the port, the cargo entered at the Custom House, and the coal in question was therefore an imported article. The General Appraisers overruled the protest, there being no provision of law affording relief to the appellants.



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CITY UNIVERSITY FINANCES

Gratifying Report by Chancellor MacCracken at the Council's Annual Meeting.

GROWTH OF TWELVE YEARS

Gifts of More Than $250,000 Received Last Year—The Rev. Ferdinand Schenck and W. W. Smith Elected as New Members of the Council.

At the annual meeting of the Council of the University of the City of New York yesterday afternoon in the university building, at Washington Square, William Allen Butler, Vice President, in the chair, Chancellor MacCracken, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, the Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, William A. Wheelock, William Loring Andrews, Lemuel Skidmore, William S. Opdyke, David Banks, Robert Schell, Dr. George Alexander, Frederick Baker, Israel C. Pierson, William F. Havemeyer, Joseph S. Auerbach, Charles T. Barney, Dr. John P. Munn, A. D. Juilliard, Charles R. Otis, John Claflin, Oliver H. Payne, Marcellus Hartley, Charles E. Miller, Henry F. Dimock, James McCreery, and Cyrus C. Miller were present.

Dr. Charles Butler, now in his ninety-fifth year, who was not able to attend the meeting owing to illness, was re-elected President, and the other officers were also re-elected. The Rev. Ferdinand Schenck and W. Wheeler Smith were chosen members of the Council.

Chancellor MacCracken presented a summary of the Treasurer's report, which was received with much satisfaction. Gifts were received for the year ending Sept. 1, 1897, to the total amount of $257,194.33. For permanent property the gifts were: For Library Building, $205,000; from Miss Helen M. Gould, for Gould Hall, $24,591.12; from Robert Schell, toward Gymnasium Building, $2,000; from Dr. John Reid, toward new college grounds, $200.

Endowment Funds.

For special endowment funds the Woman's Advisory Committee gave $5,500 for Deanship of School of Pedagogy; Miss Helen M. Gould, $3,000 for Gould Loan Fund; Frank Jay Gould, $3,000 for Gould Scholarship in Engineering, and William A. Hoe, for William A. Hoe, Jr., $1,000 for Engineering Prize. Gifts from various persons for immediate use aggregated $12,903.21. The gift of a marble statue by the children of John R. Ford is acknowledged, with a statement that it will be placed in the new museum this month.

The financial summary Sept. 1, 1897, is given as follows:

1. Property.		
Property held for educational uses		$1,066,038.38
Investment		1,361,550.82
Total property, over and above all obligations		$2,427,589.20
2. Income and expenditures, 1896-7.		
Current receipts:		
(A) College; (B) School of Engineering; (C) Graduate School	$79,638.99	
(D) School of Pedagogy	9,742.00	
(E) Law School	56,323.80	
(F) School of Medicine, to June 1, 1897	58,850.30	
Total receipts		$204,555.09
Expenditures:		
(A) College; (B) School of Engineering; (C) Graduate School	$80,608.81	
(D) School of Pedagogy	9,393.31	
(E) Law School	56,323.80	
(F) School of Medicine, to June 1, 1897	58,850.30	
Total expenditures		$205,376.22
Deficit		821.13

Being the difference between the deficit under A, B, and C, $969.82, and the surplus under D, $148.69.

Twelve Years' Growth.

To show the growth of the resources of the university in twelve years, the following figures from the official report to the Regents in 1885 are subjoined. (See pages 410 and 411 of that report.):

1. Property—(A) College; (B) Engineering School; (E) Law School:		
Grounds, buildings, furniture, and collections		$578,303.14
Debts by mortgage		30,000.00
Net property		$548,303.14
(F) Medical Department:		
Grounds, buildings, furniture, and collections	$176,500.00	
Debts, about	85,000.00	
Net property (partly in stock, owned by professors)		$91,500.00
Total property		639,803.14
2. Income and expenditure:		
Revenue of college, Engineering School, and Law School, from all sources	$26,273.06	
Revenue of Medical College	21,461.00	
Total revenue		$47,734.06
Expenditures of college, Engineering School, and Law School	$27,275.52	
Expenditures of Medical College	21,461.00	
Total		$48,736.52

Chancellor MacCracken concludes with these remarks:

"It will be seen from this that the property has grown from a little over $600,000 in 1885 (of which $91,500 was medical property owned largely by the professors) to nearly $2,500,000 over and above all debts and incumbrances, being an increase of nearly $2,000,000, or nearly fourfold. The income has increased from $47,734.06 to more than $200,000, being a gain of over $150,000, or more than fourfold.

"Besides the present property of nearly $2,500,000, the university has assurance of gifts for the Library Building and for books, which will be made good within the current year or the year following."

Tried Suicide by Ammonia.

John Gunn, an ironworker, twenty-three years old, who had been ill and out of work for some time, attempted suicide yesterday morning on the steps of the pier at East Twenty-first Street by taking ammonia. The man was taken to Bellevue and revived. He has a wife and baby at 308 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Jaeger's SANATORY UNDERWEAR

AS USED BY

Dr. Nansen

on his famous Arctic sledge journey.

"The result of this experimenting was that I made up my mind to keep to my woollen clothes, which would give free outlet to the perspiration. Johansen followed my example, and on the upper part of our bodies we each had two Jaeger Undershirts next the skin, etc., etc."—"Farthest North," Vol. II., p. 115.

This Applies to You.

Jaeger Underwear allows the skin to breathe freely, at the same time absorbing its exhalations, leaving the body dry and warm. Gives the greatest warmth with the least weight.

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LION INSTITUTE, 18th St. and 5th Av.
FIRST DEMONSTRATIONS IN AMERICA.
LION'S
INFANT INCUBATORS,
SHOWING THEIR PRACTICAL WORKING WITH
LIVE BABIES.
Infants received from now on at institute. Daily 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Sunday included. Admission, 25c. Family and season tickets, $5.

BUILDERS' LEAGUE INDIGNANT.

They Claim Corporation Counsel Scott Is Opposing Them in Michael Tully's Case.

The Builders' League of this city has a very bitter feeling against Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, owing to a case in which the league claims Mr. Scott opposed its efforts to prevent the payment by the city of the salary of Michael Tully, a Building Inspector. The league claimed that Tully's salary should be withheld on the ground that he was illegally appointed.

When Tully was naturalized, in 1866, they claim, he was apparently unable to write his name, and that he made his mark to his application for the papers; that from his lack of qualifications for Inspectorship in the Building Department he was a source of annoyance to the building interests, and that he made frivolous complaints.

The league protested to Controller Fitch against the payment of Tully's salary on the ground that he was illegally appointed. On this protest the Controller refused to pay the salary. John M. Tierney, attorney for Tully, then visited Mr. Fitch, who informed him that his refusal to pay was based on the protest of responsible parties, and that he would not pay unless the protests were withdrawn. Mr. Tierney then said he would apply for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay the salary, according to Dillon & Roe, but this mandamus was never applied for.

Last September an action was begun in the Supreme Court against the Mayor by Tully for the payment of his salary for the months of June and July. On Oct. 14 Mr. Scott, according to the assertions of the Builders' League, without proper inquiry into the facts, served upon Mr. Tierney an offer to allow judgment for the amount claimed and $15 costs.

The indignation of the Builders' League was thereby aroused. The league's attorneys have made a statement in which they say: "The Builders' League feel that they were betrayed by the Corporation Counsel, whose duty it is to protect the community from the great wrong done by the appointment of and payment of salary to a man who, upon his own records, is utterly unqualified for the position he holds, but who, through the apparent connivance of the Corporation Counsel, is in a fair way to recover his salary."

Mr. Scott said yesterday: "If Tully was illegally appointed, it is too late now to withhold his salary on such grounds. The case has been thoroughly investigated by my assistant, Mr. Malone, who carefully examined Tully. Mr. Malone has found that, so far as the evidence goes, the man was appointed legally, that he had served ten years at his trade as a carpenter, which is all the law requires, and that his record was good."

Mr. Malone said: "It is one of the worst cases of pounding I ever heard of on the part of certain members of the Builders' League, who have a spite against Tully because he complained against flimsy buildings they were erecting. It would have been an injustice to withhold his salary."

KICKED BY A HORSE.

Louis Catterbury, the Jerome Park Contractor, Fatally Injured.

Louis Catterbury, aged fifty years, the contractor for the Jerome Park reservoir, was kicked in the head by a horse yesterday afternoon at the sale stable of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. His skull was fractured and he is not expected to live. The injured man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Catterbury, whose home is at Jerome Park, went to the stable yesterday, accompanied by his wife, to purchase horses for the work on the reservoir. He bought fifty, and was looking them over when one of them took fright at a sudden movement of Mr. Catterbury and kicked him in the head.

THE QUICK WIT OF A BOY.

With a Blanket He Smothers His Brother's Burning Night Robe.

George Smith, a fourteen-year-old boy, saved his brother Wallace's life early yesterday morning in a fire at their home, 559 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

The Smith family, which consists of the father, mother, two sons, and two daughters, were awakened at 1 o'clock by the explosion of a lamp. The father and the two boys carried the girls to a place of safety and Wallace and his father returned. Wallace reached for an oil can lying near the blazing table, and in doing so his nightgown caught fire.

At this instant George came in, and, seizing a blanket, wrapped it around his brother, which extinguished the flames. As it was, Wallace was badly burned and had to be taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The firemen arrived and put out the fire before it could do any further injury. The damage to the house and furniture is less than $100.

FIRST MILLS HOTEL OPENED.

More Than 200 Men Accepted as Guests—No Crush.

The Mills Hotel No. 1, at Bleecker and Thompson Streets, was opened for business in a quiet and businesslike way at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

The first room assigned was No. 108 West, and its occupant was D. C. Winterton of Chicago. By 10:30 o'clock nearly 150 men had been accepted as guests, and between 3 and 4 o'clock this number had grown to 200. Applicants continued to be received during the afternoon and evening, and it was thought by those in charge that not less than 250 guests would pass the night at the hotel.

The greater number of those who registered yesterday took their rooms for a month. There were among them clerks, salesmen, professional men, &c., the very kind of men for whom the hotel was built. John L. Thomas, who is day manager of the hotel, said that the opening day was fixed on the day before election, to prevent a rush, and that he was much pleased to note that the plan had succeeded admirably. There had been, he said, comparatively few applications by undesirable persons, and, of course, none such had been accepted.

Preferred Death to Jersey City.

Joseph Ebbers, aged sixty-five, of 223 West Twentieth Street, committed suicide yesterday morning at 8 o'clock by firing a bullet into his right temple. He was a cabinetmaker, but had not worked for ten years, and was supported by his wife, who acted as janitress of the building in which they live. Mrs. Ebbers decided to move to Jersey City, and her husband threatened to kill himself if she did so. The moving van was at the door, prepared to take the furniture to Jersey City, when he carried his threat into execution.

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We Deserve It.

The political campaign comes to a close to-day, but the mercantile campaign—the fight for your patronage—is still red hot.

There are candidates without end in the field, and the ones who make the most bluster and the biggest claims are the least to be trusted.

We base our claim to your support on a well established reputation for selling the best class of ready-made clothes at the lowest consistent prices, and the best assurance of our success is that we deserve it.

Men's suits $12 to $30.
Top Coats $12 to $30.
Overcoats $15 to $50.
Mackintoshes $4.50 to $30

BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

TRIAL OF MEYER BEGUN

The Slayer of Policeman Smith Faced the Ordeal Coolly and Listlessly.

CORONER HOEBER IS ANGERED

He Wanted the Prisoner for the Inquest, but Was Outmanoeuvred—Two Jurymen Chosen Out of Twenty-eight Talesmen Examined.

The trial of Fritz Meyer, or Constantine Steiger, as he is now believed to be, for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith of the Fifth Street Station last Thursday night in the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer was begun yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Justice Fursman of Troy presided.

Prior to the beginning of the trial, and after the selection of the jury had been begun, there was considerable friction between the Coroners' office and the District Attorney's office. Coroner Hoeber appointed yesterday morning for the holding of the inquest, and accordingly issued subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses. However, when he sent Policeman O'Rourke to the Tombs for Meyer, he was informed that the prisoner was in the custody of the District Attorney. Straight to that office went the Coroner himself, and demanded the prisoner. This was refused, because it was said that the indictment and trial removed the prisoner from the Coroners' jurisdiction.

Whereupon the Coroner became indignant and rushed for the elevator, exclaiming:

"What have they done? The inquest must be held, and they will not recognize me. I will see Judge Fursman."

After much delay the Coroner saw the Justice, who advised him to go on with the inquest without the attendance of the prisoner. Still angry, the Coroner did so, and some time in the afternoon a verdict was rendered to the effect that Frederick Smith came to his death from the effects of a pistol wound inflicted by Fritz Meyer.

Assistant District Attorney Philip Carpenter will prosecute Meyer and Stephen O'Hare, and Thomas Dinnean will defend him. The trial will not be a long one, at least so far as the prosecution is concerned, for Mr. Carpenter said that he will complete his case in one day. "There are not many witnesses for the people," he said. "Policeman Conkling, who went into the church with Smith; Policeman Ryan, to whom the prisoner was turned over after he was captured; Capt. Herlihy, to whom it is alleged Meyer made a confession in the police station; Sergt. Diamond, who heard the confession; Otto Dengler, who was at the church; Brother William, Police Surgeon John D. Gorman, Deputy Coroner Schultze, Clemens Mann, the carpenter, who repaired the poor box, and Emil Rebschaung, who repaired the wires of the electric burglar alarm, are the most important."

No sign of emotion was visible in Meyer's sallow face when he was brought into the courtroom, nor at any time during the day did he give evidence of the least interest in the proceedings. Indeed, he took short naps in his chair during the day, and several times his head swayed forward on his chest. Then he would awaken with a start, gaze around the courtroom for a moment until his eyes would close again. The back part of Meyer's head has been shaved, and on his scalp were plainly visible long, ugly looking scars made by the night sticks of the policemen who arrested him. The examining of talesmen occupied the entire day, and at adjournment only two jurors had been selected, although twenty-eight had been examined. Most of the talesmen had opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Emanuel Meyer of 29 and 31 Bleecker Street, was the first juror, and Henry W. Harris of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street and Brook Avenue was the second.

The work of selecting the jury will be resumed to-morrow morning at 10:30 o'clock.

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EMPLOYES MUST WORK TO-DAY.

Orders Issued to Prevent a Holiday at the Navy Yard.

There was much disappointment among the employes at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, because orders had been issued to the officers to keep the men at work to-day. Heretofore the shops have been closed on election days.

The men will report for duty this morning at 8 o'clock. They will have to vote before that hour, as the polls will be closed before they are at liberty again. One of the officers at the yard said: "The men employed here are not paid for holidays. There are several ships here in need of repair, and the department is anxious to have them ready for service as soon as possible."

Normal School Girls Robbed.

Albert Collins, colored, aged thirty, created a panic yesterday morning among the girls attending the Normal School at Seventieth Street and Lexington Avenue. He tore a locket from one girl's bracelet and snatched a lace handkerchief from another, nearly knocking both of them down. The girls screamed and the negro ran, pursued by Court Officer Carey of the Yorkville squad. Collins was caught and taken to Yorkville Court, where he was committed to the Workhouse for three months for disorderly conduct, the Normal School girls refusing to appear in court to prosecute him for robbery.

They Were Not Present.

In the society news published in THE TIMES on Sunday last it was erroneously reported that Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod and Mrs. Clarence Cary were among those who attended the ball at the Tuxedo Clubhouse on Friday evening. Neither of these ladies was at the ball.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
November 6th
Afternoon and Evening.